INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 49 BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

R. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
3 Mar.	RAZMAK —	NARKUNDA —	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$		7,552
24 ,,	RANPURA		16 601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN‡		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA‡		20 837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,598
12 ,,	MOREA*		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA*	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA*		10 086
16 ,,	CHINA		7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	MANTUA		10,946
7 July	RANPURA*		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN‡	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$EXTRA SAILING OF S. S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
15th March	DUMANA —	8,427
5th April	MANELA —	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA —	8,441
14th June	MANORA —	7,883

P. & O. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,

1928		
9th March	YUBAYE MARU	Japan.
29th March	NALDERA —	Colombo and Australia
24th April	DELTA —	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan
26th April.	NARKUNDA —	Colombo, and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN —	Colombo and Australia
7th June Connecting	RAWALPINDI at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia
5th July Connecting	RAJPUTANA .. at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928			
27thFeb.	VITA	—	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
29th ,,	KHANDALLA..		East & South Africa.
29th ,,	BANDRA	—	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
2nd Mar.	VARELA	—	Busreh via Karachi
3rd ,,	CHAKLA	—	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
21st ,,	xELLORA	—	Mombassa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Tamatsu Maru..	4646	20 Feb.	1 Mar.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	25 ,,	6 ,,
Osaka Maru ..	3741	25 ,,	10 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	1 March	15 ,,
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7 ,,	18 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 ,,	29 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	21st Mar.	1 April.
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th ,,	13 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	4th Apr	16 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	18th Apr.	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May.

*Passenger Steamer,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru..	14th Feb.	28th Feb.
Honolulu Maru.	24th ,,	8th Mar.
Shingo Maru ..	27th ,,	12th ,,
Indo Maru ..	10th March	22nd ,,
Shinnoh Maru..	13th ,,	26th ,,
Celebes Maru ..	26th ,,	10th April.

For Particulars apply to:—
CH. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25478.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO. of Ranipet writes :—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS....., I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullunder	Okara (dist.)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang	Quetta
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Culcutta	Karachi	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Kasur	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Simla
Gujranwalia	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15.A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our client's instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24241.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,644

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

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6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE

IN BUDHAWAR CHOWK.

POONA CITY

Poona Readers can have "Bombay Chronicle" on their way to Market and Office and also on way back to home, twice a day. With up-to-date fresh News.

From:—

(1) KELKAR BROTHERS,
News Agent,
Poona Budhawar,
AND
(2) POONA CAMP.
MAIN ROAD.
Messrs. LA CROIX AND CO.
(3) SHAMSUDDIN ABDULALLY,
540, Centre Street,
Poona.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office :—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to :—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
Fort. BOMBAY.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents : M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lisstreet, Mazagon, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BIHAR AND ORISSA VETERINARY COLLEGE, PATNA.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR and ORISSA having decided to open the above College in July, 1929. applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(1) LECTURER on MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS. Pay Rs. 250 per mensem. Qualifications—Graduate of an Indian Veterinary College.

(2) LECTURER on BIOLOGY with Chemistry as an additional subject. Pay Rs. 250 per mensem.

Qualifications—an M.Sc. of an Indian University.

(3) DEMONSTRATOR of PATHOLOGY and BACTERIOLOGY.

(4) ASSISTANT to Professor of Hygiene and Dietetics.

(5) ASSISTANT to Professor of Surgery.

(6 ASSISTANT to Professor of Anatomy.

Qualifications for (3), (4), (5) and (6) Graduate of an Indian Veterinary College.

Pay—Grade pay of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons (Rs. 50-125) plus special allowance of Rs. 20 p.m.

Applications should be received up to 31st March, 1928, and should be addressed to

DIRECTOR,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bihar and Orissa.

Patna, the 18th February, 1928.

29993

BIHAR AND ORISSA VETERINARY COLLEGE, PATNA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR and ORISSA having decided to open the above College in July, 1929, applications for the post of Professor of Hygiene, Dietetics and Animal Breeding are invited.

Pay—According to the scale to be fixed for the Bihar and Orissa New Provincial Veterinary Service, Class I. Initial pay to be about Rs. 350 per month. Five years' contract in the first instance, with privilege of Special Provident Fund, and prospect of permanent appointment to the above service, if satisfactory.

Qualifications—M.R.C.V.S. Candidates to produce certificate of proficiency and character.

Selected candidates will be required to take a course at the Institute of Animal Breeding, Edinburgh, as State Scholar.

Applications will be received up to 31st March 1928. For further particulars apply to

DIRECTOR,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bihar and Orissa.

Patna, the 18th February, 1928.

29994

BIHAR AND ORISSA VETERINARY COLLEGE, PATNA.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR and ORISSA having decided to open the above College in July, 1929, applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(1) PROFESSOR OF SURGERY and Obstetries.

(2) PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY.

Pay—Rs. 250-20-550-20-750 with a scale of Rs. 300-25-350-20-750 for applicants with British qualifications. Five years' contract, which may be renewed if work found satisfactory with privileges of special provident Fund. No pension.

Qualification—M.R.C.V.S. or graduate of an Indian Veterinary College.

Candidates will be required to produce certificates in original of proficiency in their respective subjects and of teaching experience and character.

Selected candidates will be required to take courses at selected colleges. Applications will be received up to 31st March, 1928 and should be addressed to

DIRECTOR,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bihar and Orissa.

Patna, the 18th February, 1928.

29995

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from Messrs. Anderson & Co., Agents, S. S. "Nippon", Messrs. KHARAS & CO., Auctioneers will dispose off the following goods by private treaty, on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

More or less damaged by fire and water ex S. S. "Nippon".

About 5,000 bales of cotton of various marks damaged by water.

About 400 bales of cotton of various marks damaged by fire.

If these goods are not disposed of by March 6th, they will be put to auction at G. H. I. Plinths, E. D. Sassoon & Co.'s siding below South Bridge, Kiamari, Karachi, commencing on FRIDAY, March, 9th and following days at 11.30 a.m. (S. T.) each day.

Offers are subject to approval by the Agents.

For conditions of sale see handbills or apply to:—

Messrs. R. P. KHARAS & CO.,
Government Auctioneers,
Karachi.

Victoria Mansions,
Victoria Road.

30018

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS stating name, age, race, eligion, and nationality, qualifications, and previous experience, are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 10th March, 1928, for the following posts on the establishment for Medical Inspection of Bombay Municipal Schools. The appointments are full-timed and privat practice is not allowed.

1. ASSISTANT MEDICAL INSPECTOR (Male) of qualifications not lower than L.M. & S. or M.B.B.S. of a recognised University on the grade salary of Rs. 180-10-220 plus Rs. 40 Carriage Allowance.

2. ASSISTANT MEDICAL INSPECTRESS (Female) of qualifications not lower than L.C.P.S. on the grade salary of Rs. 95-5-120 plus Rs. 40 Carriage Allowance.

The selected candidates will get the benefit of the Municipal Provident Fund Rules.

(Sd.) A. R. BHAIJI,
Ag. Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Buildings, Fort,
Bomba 16th February, 1928.

30,000

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "SEIYO MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 25th February, 1928, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "OSAKA MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 25th February, 1928, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED,

A CLERK for the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Pay Rs. 60-4-100-3-160. Only those who have passed any of the examinations recognized by Government for the purpose of admission of candidates to Government service need apply. Those knowing typewriting by the touch system "in addition" will be preferred.

Intending candidates should send in their applications "in their own handwriting" addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port, Head Police Office, Bombay, by WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1928, stating their caste, age, educational qualifications and speed in typewriting. They should also submit copies of their examination certificates and certificates of moral character and social standing from two respectable persons.

H. E. BUTLER,
Dy. Commissioner of Police for the Port.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 24th February, 1928.

30014

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 6" C. I. PIPES, 9 feet long for delivery within three calendar months of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 7th March, 1928. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for '6" C. I. Pipes."

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 in cash.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
D. E. MAVJI,
Storekeeper.

566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay, No. 11.

30009

GOVERNMENT OF BIKANER.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of annual requirements of Stores for the Railway, Electrical and Mechanical and P. W. Departments as shown below and will be received by the undersigned till March 25th, 1928.

Section I.—Electrical and Mechanical Stores.
Section II.—Automobile Stores.
Section III.—Metal.
Section IV.—Tools and Plant.
Section V.—Hardware, Zineware, including Glassware.
Section VI.—Pipes and Pipings.
Section VII.—India rubber, leather, canvas, asbestos and belting material.
Section VIII.—Paints and varnishes.
Section IX.—Lubricants.
Section X.—Miscellaneous stores.
Section XI.—Lamps and lamp-fittings.
Section XII.—Stationery and Drawing material.
Section XIII.—Paper for office, document, printing, etc.

A copy of the sectional tenders can be had from the undersigned on payment of tender fee of Rs. 2 (Rupees two only) per Section.

No tender shall be considered unless accompanied by a sum of Rs. 100 for each individual section, which shall be returned to the tenderers in case their tenders are not accepted.

On acceptance of tender, security deposit to the extent of 10 per cent. of the total value of the accepted tender shall have to be deposited with the undersigned.

BENI SHIAM WAHIE,
Secretary,
Stores Purchase Committee,
Bikaner Government.

Bikaner, 17th February 1928.

29971.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 600 tons of Cold Bitumen Emulsion will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Tenderers are requested invariably to specify the names of all partners of the contracting firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee One only for each copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th February, 1928.

30016

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA. LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be held at the Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th February, 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the period ending 31st December. 1927.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung, Mr. H. P. Mody and Mr. Beniprasad Dalmia as Directors of the Bank.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To do such other work as may be placed before the meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th February, 1928.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th February, 1928, to MONDAY, the 5th March, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

N.B.—Dividend Warrants for the half year ending 31st December, 1927, will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses on and after the 7th March, 1928.

Intimation of any change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.

29958

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NEW TIME TABLE.

A new Time Table will come into force on and from 1st March, 1928. The following will be the principal changes:—

5 Down Punjab Mail will leave V. Terminus at 15-0 and arrive Delhi Main at 20-5.

1 Down Nagpur Mail will leave V. Terminus at 16-0 and arrive Nagpur at 7-35.

29 Down Nagpur Express will leave V. Terminus at 23-15 and arrive Nagpur at 16-45.

7 Down Calcutta Mail will leave V. Terminus at 20-30 and arrive Chhoki at 2-43.

27 Down Peshawar Express will leave V. Terminus at 22-30 and arrive Delhi Main at 7-0.

2 Up Nagpur Mail will leave Nagpur at 15-15 and arrive V. Terminus at 7-0.

28 Up Nagpur Express will leave Nagpur at 20-40 and arrive V. Terminus at 13-35.

6 Up Punjab Mail will leave Delhi Main at 9-0 and arrive V. Terminus at 15-30.

30 Up Peshawar Express will leave Delhi Main at 21-0 and arrive V. Terminus at 6-15.

8 Up Calcutta Mail will leave Chhoki at 9-10 and arrive V. Terminus at 14-30.

A new passenger train will be run between Itarsi and Gadarwada stopping at all intermediate stations to the following timings:—

Gadarvada	dep: 05-00
	arr: 08-30
Gadarvada	dep: 10-10
Itarsi	arr: 14-00

SUBURBAN MAIN LINE TRAIN SERVICE.

The following additional trains will be introduced from 1st March 1928:—

3 up and 3 down Kalyan Passenger trains (Steam).

1 up and 1 down Thana Passenger trains (Electric).

2 up and 2 down Kurla Passenger trains (Electric).

HARBOUR BRANCH TRAIN SERVICE.

There will be slight changes in the timings.

For detailed timings of all trains see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

H. G. KELLY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th February, 1928.

30011

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SALE OF HYDRAULIC TURNTABLE PLANT COMPLETE IN WORKING ORDER WITH TWO ENGINES WITH PUMPS AND BOILERS AT WADI BUNDER.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the purchase of the above, which are at Wadi Bunder and can be inspected in position on application to the District Engineer, Bombay Works Division, G. I. P. Railway, Parel.

2. The engines and boilers belonging to the plant have not been dismantled and the intending purchasers should inspect them in position and will have to dismantle and remove them at their own cost and risk.

3. No printed form of tender will be issued, but the tenderers should tender on their own form or by letter. The envelopes enclosing the tender should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for purchase of Hydraulic Turntable Plant".

4. A sum of Rs. 500/- in cash, or Government Promissory Notes, should be deposited with and sent direct to the Cashier, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as earnest money, before the time fixed for opening the tenders, and the Agent on behalf of the Administration reserves to himself the right to confiscate the deposit, should the successful tenderer fail to abide by his tender.

5. The tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March 1928.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

23rd February, 1928.

29999

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1616 of 1926

SHIVJI DEVJI ..... Plaintiff.

versus

MARIAMBIBI, widow of Alisha Pir Bawa Miya and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 11th day of August, 1927, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 19th day of March, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece or parcel of land and ground situate at and fronting the Sewri Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ten thousand two hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 246, New No. 14455 and New Survey No. 1-2382 and 1-2384 and the buildings whereon bear Municipal F. Ward Nos. 1260, 1261 (1), 1264, 1265, 1266, and 1271 to 1276 and Street Nos. 188, 190, 192 to 194, and 199 to 204, and bounded, on the East by Sewri Road, on the West partly by the property of Ahmed Haji Jusab and partly by the cemetary Road or Sewri New Road, on the North by the property of Nagindas Jamnadas and Motilal Jamnadas and on the South by the said Sewri Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 41 Meadows Street Fort Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30015

COOK—EASY.
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:
MANILAL VANMALI DAS & CO
Girgaum Back Road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. ABDUL TYAB ESMAILJI has contracted to purchase from ABDUL HUSSEIN EBRAHIMJI and ABBASBHAI ALIBHAI, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6915 and formerly under Street Nos. 164-166-52-54-56-58 and now under Street Nos. 84-86, 48-50-52 and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 2524, New No. 9552, Old Survey No. 1048 and New Survey No. 4432 and Cadastral Survey No. 4251 of Bhuleshwar Division and containing by admeasurement 138 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Dhaboo Street on the West by the property of Abdulali Hakimji, on the North by the property of Essaji Sulleman ji and on the South by the Khara Tank Street.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1928.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

30013

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SEMI-GRAND PIANO BY KNAKE ON SUNDAY, THE 4TH MARCH, 1928, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT THE "MOUNT", PEDDAR ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above address and time, very valuable rich artistic made household furniture, made by Roberts, Wimbridge and others, drawing and dining room furniture, such as Chesterfield suites, tapestry line sofas and chairs, Persian carpets, cabinets, teapoys, curtains, etc., dining table and chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, ice box, filters, crockery and cutlery, glassware, etc., iron bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing tables, etc., kitchen utensils, etc., etc.

Also in the morning at 8-30 a.m. on the same day one lot of rich garden pots and tubs, consisting of palms, crotons, begonias annuals and biannuals etc., etc.

Property of A. B. Morrison, Esq., of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co.

The catalogues are published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

THE
RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT
1917-1927
(pp. 147 + vii)
BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH.
Price Rs. 2.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA & SONS.
A careful study of the Bolshevist regime in Russia by a sympathetic scholar in a sympathetic manner. The chapters are:—
Evolution of the Revolution.
The Ideal and the Actual.
Change of Front: The New Economic Policy.
Summary of Achievements.
Russia and the World: Challenge of Russia.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your **WANTS** here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—For Machine Shops, nine first class TURNERS, at rates varying from Rs. 2/- to Rs. 3/- per day according to ability. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, B. N. Rly.
A 30019

WANTED.—A competent ACCOUNTANT, good at drafting letters in English and knowing Hindi and Urdu. Previous office experience essential. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. which is likely to be raised to 60-2-70 very shortly. Appointment in the first instance will be made on probation for six months. Apply with copies of testimonials to the INSPECTOR GENERAL POLICE, Jaipur, Rajputana.
A 30012

WANTED.—A competent SHORT-HAND-TYPIST with sound knowledge of English. A Christian preferred. Age from 18 to 25 years. Salary from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 65/-. Also a competent ACCOUNTANT with a thorough knowledge of accounts, salary Rs. 75/-. A competent SALESMAN in Machinrey, Hardware, Electrical lines, etc. Salary acuording to qualifications. A General DESPATCH CLERK; a Graduate preferred; three years' apprenticeship, salary commencing from Rs. 40/-. Apply to Box No. 2110, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". The Applicants must produce copies of photographs and letters of recommendations from two persons and necessary credentials.
A 30020

WANTED.—A respectable, SOCIAL and SOBER LADY, either English or Indian Christian, B.T., or F.A., trained, to work as Inspectress of schools, and Secretary as well in a noble family in India. Preference will be given to one knowing Urdoo and having experience of public affairs. Apply to Box. No. 2104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29980.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle". Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
'Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A SUITABLE MATCH for a fair looking and well accomplished aged girl of Mulakanadu Sect; Telugu Brahmin community. One established in life will be preferred. Apply with horoscope stating particulars to Box No. 2109, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R739

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs, apple rings Rs. 3 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29209

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY, 6 and 9-30 P. M.

SECOND WEEK'S RUN,

THE BIG PARADE

Story of a Soldier boy on Active service, and of a Girl who made him forget the Grim reality of war.

Featuring the GREAT STARS

JOHN GILBERT

and

RENEE ADOREE

Augmented Orchestra and Stage effects.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE

Capitol

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SCINTILLATING BUTTERFLY
DANCE and REVELS
in Brilliant Colours.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

PRESENTS

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

IMPERIAL SUPER JEWEL

ALLAUDDIN and the WONDERFUL LAMP

The famous fantasy from the Arabian Nights.

At 5-7-9 & 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

SHORTLY COMING ! SHORTLY COMING !!

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

Under the Patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda will begin its Bombay Season at the

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE (Grant Road)

From the 3rd March 1928.

Special Attraction of the Season :—

Mr. Ganpatrao Bodas, the celebrated actor who has joined the Company will appear in his various Popular Parts :

New Play ! **"VIDHILIKHIT"** New Play !!

(A COMEDY in 3 Acts by Mr. V. S. DESAI, B. A., LL.B.) will be staged very shortly.

MANAGER.

ADVANCE IN AMERICAN STEEL PRICES

FURTHER RISE EXPECTED.

OPERATIONS INCREASING.

The following article from the "Christian Science Monitor" dated 23rd January will be of great interest to Indian Merchants and industrialists.

The stronger price situation in steel was the chief point of interest in the steel industry last week, just as the rapid gain in production had drawn forth most comment the preceding week.

If the feature of this week becomes the rapid speeding up of purchasing, improvement in the industry will be complete.

On Thursday the United States Steel Corporation announced a marking up of prices of bars, plates and shapes for both the Carnegie and Illinois Steel companies, bringing the quotation for the Carnegie company to 1.85 c a pound, Pittsburgh and that of the Illinois company to 1.95c a pound, Chicago. The Inland Steel Company, Chicago, immediately followed this action, and the other independent makers gradually came into line.

Moreover, these prices are to apply to shipments during the first quarter of the year only, the implication being that another rise will take effect for second quarter. The advance was the minimum one that could take place in steel. An advance of dol. 2 is the more usual; a rise of dol. 3 is considered quite large, and of dol. 5, exceptionally large.

OPERATIONS ARE INCREASING.

At the same time operations are still being speeded up. The Steel Corporation is now working at 80 per cent of capacity, with the industry as a whole working at 77 per cent. Twelve blast furnaces have been restarted so far this month, and the steady loss in furnace production since September has been made up the first three weeks of 1928.

Evidence is accumulating pointing to the probability of a record production by March. Tremendous tonnages of orders are shaping up in prospect.

New outstanding inquiry for fabricated structural steel involves 25 projects requiring 1000 tons or more each, not counting twice as many other projects of lesser amounts. Twenty thousand tons is being asked for another phase of the Union Terminals project at Cleveland. For a bridge at New York 15,000 tons will be needed. There are two new undertakings of 8000 tons each.

AUTO MAKERS SLOW BUYERS.

Automobile makers are very slow in buying full finished sheets, and by late February and early March these orders should be coming in at flood proportions, again indicating a heavy production of steel in March. The orders which have been placed by the railroads during the last few weeks plus those still to be placed will be in the stage of peak production by the third month of the year.

The Pennsylvania Railroad alone will have ordered close to 100,000 tons of steel this month, exclusive of any rail tonnages which may be specified. Last week it opened bids on 35,000 tons of bars, plates and shapes; on January 5 it opened bids on as much more miscellaneous steel; moreover ship-builders are asking bids on steel for car floats, barges, lighters and tugs for the account of the same rail road.

Final figures on fabricated structural steel sales for 1927, as issued by the Department of Commerce, verified what was generally known to be true. They amounted to 2,750,700 tons which was a record for all time, comparing with 2,553,540 tons for the preceding year.

ORE SHIPMENTS HEAVY

The Lake Superior iron ore operators estimate that 1928 shipments will be far in excess of the 52,357,000 tons shipped in 1927. If this prediction materialises it will mean that the steel output for 1928 will about equal the record production of 1926.

Pig iron continues to take on new life. Sales in the Philadelphia district have been brisk for two weeks, two lots of 4,000 tons each having been under negotiation. New England inquiries are better, especially from melters in Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

The composite price of pig iron is usually regarded as higher because of the recent advance by 50c a ton in eastern Pennsylvania iron. The new price of 19.50 Dollars, furnace, applies only to shipments within the producing district; where competition is met with other districts the former price of 19 Dollars prevails. Buffalo quotations are uniform at 17 Dollars a ton and the New York State furnaces, outside of Buffalo are getting 18 Dollars at the furnace.

Business in steel plates is remarkably good just now. The jobbers at New York are selling more plates than other steel materials. West Texas oil tanks, inquiries for which are to be formally issued soon, will need about 7500 tons.

NON-FERROUS MARKETS.

Tin was again the feature of the non-ferrous metals last week, a new low level having been reached. When the price dropped to 54 1/8c a pound early in the week, lowest levels since May 19, 1925, had been attained. A fairly sharp recovery took place the latter part of the week bringing the price to 55 1/8c at the close.

Easy tendencies applied to most of the major metals. About 1,500 tons of re-sale lead was offered in the Middle West at one dollar a ton under the quotation of producers. This new low was 6.25c a pound, East St. Louis.

Most of the copper sales were made by the so-called custom smelters, who do not own their ore sources but rather smelt and refine ores on a percentage basis for others. They are not so particular as to the price. Accordingly they sold freely at 14c a pound though the large producers will not go below 14-1/8c. Sales were in moderate volume.

Zinc was unchanged through the week at 5 5/8c.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 25.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Feb.-March sellers 48-6

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Feb.-March sellers 48

Wheat, South Australian, Feb.-March sellers 51-3

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, May-June buyers 51

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C and F Calcutta :—

Feb.-March per cwt.	14
July-Sept. per cwt.	14 3
C and F Bombay :—	
July-Sept. per cwt.	14-4
C and F Karachi :—	
July-Sept. per cwt.	14-4 3-4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 25.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11 1-8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 25.

T T Berlin on London 20.42-3-4
T T Amsterdam on London 12.12 5-8
T T Brussels on London 35.02
T T Madrid on London 28.79
T T Milan in London 92.10
T T Berne on London 25.34
T T Paris on London 124.02
T T London on Prague 164.62

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Feb.-March sellers £8-17-6

Castorseed, Bombay, Feb.-March buyers £17-5-0

Rapeseed, Toria, ton,

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 25.

Silver—Very quiet.

Spot	26 3-16
Forward	26 1-4

CALCUTTA RACES

SPEEDY MARQUIS WINS GREAT EASTERN PLATE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

To-day marked the close of the Calcutta races. There were seven events on the card, and as anticipated, some keen sports were witnessed. So attendance was larger than usual. The main event of the day was the Great Eastern Plate, a handicap event for the second class animals and it provided a thrilling finish, Speedy Marquis winning out of a field of twelve starters. The Harrington Hurdle Race, over two miles, also provided great win for Righ Paire. On the whole the last day was a disastrous one for punters, not a single favourite having materialised.

EDEN PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. J. Main Austin's THUNDERING LEGION 9-8, Parker 1
Miss M. Prophit's SUMMER TIME, 8-9, Balfour 2
Mr. E. R. Hartley's KILBUCK, 8-8, Marland 3
Hon. Raja of Bobbili's GERANT 8-10 Hutchins 4

Tote paid Rs. 90|8 for win; Rs. 34, Rs. 20|8 and Rs. 23 for places.

Betting: 4 Summer Time and Beatitude; 5 Kilbuck, West Croft and Clem; 6 Geraint and Tundering Legion; Longer the rest.

WOODLAND PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. Abbott and Cooper's SCOTCH LILL, 8-6 Meekings 1
Mr. C. N. Doucill's DOUBLE DANGER 8-7, Bond 2
Mr. E. Dee's WHITE SPEAR, 8-8, Cooper 3
Mr. A. E. Gareh's SOMME ENNIS, 8-2, Aldridge 4

Tote paid Rs. 127|8 for win; Rs. 29, and Rs. 24 for places.

Betting: 3 Double Danger. 4 White Spear and Beyond; 8 Somme Ennis, Yarroma and Kilgarvan; 10 Scoteh Lill; long er prices for the rest.

HARRINGTON HURDLE RACE.—Distance about 2 miles.

Mr. C. J. H. Botton's RIGH PAIRE, 12-0, Jackson .....
Mr. A. A. R. Gope's RED CONNORS, 11-2, Blosa 2
Mr. H. G. Gregson's MIDEFORO REX 9-0, Vinall 3
Mr. R. M. Sassoon's BELL BOY, 8-12 Elliott 4

Tote paid Rs. 35 for win; Rs. 19|8 and Rs. 18 for places.

Betting: 3 to 2 Red Connors; 5 to 2 Righ Paire 4 Bell Boy; 5 Catchup; 8 Mideford Rex.

GREAT EASTERN PLATE.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's SPEEDY MARQUIS, 8-11, Aldridge 1
Mr. A Curlender's THE LITTLE CORPORAL, 8-4, Bond 2
Mr. W. Leslie's FIRE STAR, 8-3 Forbes 3
Mr. J. Mein Austin's TAB, 8-12 Marland 4

Tote paid Rs. 67 for win; Rs. 22|8, Rs. 21 and Rs. 62|8 for places.

Betting: 9 to 2 Gadget; 5 Speedy Marquis; 6 The Little Corporal, Holly Hock and Turberville; 7 True Grit; 12 Fire Star; 14 Tab; longer prices the rest.

EDEN PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Hat's ROYAL BEAU, 8-8 Marland .....
Miss M. Prophit's FRENCH HERO, 9-3 Parker 2
Mrs. A. Firpo's MISS HOLLAND, 9-0, Bond 3
Mr. Pannick's OLD ENGLAND, 8-2, J. Brown. .....

Tote paid Rs. 124 for win; Rs. 29 and Rs. 88 for places.

Betting: 3 to 2 Old England; 7 French Hero; 8 Royal Beau; 12 Miss Holland.

WOODLAND PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Pannick's RAPID ROSE, 8-0, I. Brown 1
Hakee Sir Ismail Sait's JIM AMEN, 7-13, Forbes 2
Messrs. Huyshe Kearu's and West's SONGAR, 8-4, Alford 3
Maj. D. Vanreneu's WINFREE 7-6, Mariand 4

Tote paid Rs. 109|8 for win; Rs. 44, Rs. 107|8 and Rs. 123|8 for places.

Betting: 3 Winfree; 4 Balloon Hill; 5 Desperado and House of Keys; 7 Rapid Rose; Jim Ameen and Happy Land; 12 Songar; longer prices the rest.

WOODLAND PLATE (Div. III).—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. E. Dee's CREMONA, 8-11, Cooper 1
Mr. J. D. Scott's BLUSTER, 8-8 Balfour 2
Maj. Shorten and Mr. Johnstone's HOMO, 9-3 Hutchins 3
Mr. J. C. Galstann's SHARP WARRIOR, 7-12, Aldridge 4

Tote paid Rs. 41|8 for win; Rs. 24|8 and Rs. 35|8 for places.

Betting: 5 to 2 Homo; 3 Cremona and Passenham; 4 Bluster; 7 Earring; 15 Sharp Warrior; 20 Sweet Honey.—A.P.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 25.

Demand Bills 487.43

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK

The Exhibition of the students' work at the Bombay School of Art should not be missed by any one who is interested in Art. The Architectural work this year demonstrates the increasing emphasis placed upon the study of Indian traditional designs supplemented by training adapted to the demands of modern life.

From the study of geometrical forms suitable to screens and jalli work in the First Year, through the working, drawings and models of the village Market Hall in the Second Year and the various Indan Compositions in the Third Year, to the more ambitious solutions of the "Monument to an Indian Patriot" in the Fourth and Fifth Years, the same tale is told, the same features emphasised.

The Vacation work of the students, for the most part consisting of drawings prepared from their own measurements taken from interesting old Indian Buildings from various parts of India and the studies of old Indian House planning should help them much in solving the problem of the Indian House planning of the future.

A very beautiful collection of photographs, taken by one of the students, Mr. B. E. Doctor, during the Architectural School X'mas Excursion to Gwalior and Lashkar, is included in the Exhibition, along side the work of the other students in the careful series of plans and details of the interesting Palace of Mansingh and of Shah Jehan's Mosque at old Gwalior and a few further exmples of smaller domestic work gathered from Lashkar, "the Modern Master-Craftsmen's Town."

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

The visitor on entering the South Gallery will notice the large mural paintings, executed for Mr. M. R. Jayakar, by the students. These are painted in oil on canvas and are compositions of life-size figures representing "The Divine Flute of Krishna," "The Temptation of Buddha," and "An Allegory." Among the less ambitious class-works arranged round the walls, are several excellent Flower Studies, Object Drawings, and Memory Drawings in the Normal Class for Drawing Teachers and some examples of sound school drawings in the Elementary and Intermediate Grades. In the section devoted to Higher Art there are some excellent portrait studies and the studies of the figure from Life, show a sound grasp of proportion, colour, and light and shade. The Time Sketches from the living model mostly executed in chalk and charcoal on toned paper are particularly interesting, and several reveal the students' aptitude for the rapid delineation of action, form, and drapery. The pictorial compositions include some remarkably good works—notably Mr. Badigar's figure design which has carried off His Excellency the Governor's prize and Mr. J. M. Ahivasi's beautiful design in Indian style which has won the Miss Dolly Cursetjee Prize. Two noteworthy cartoons by the students, in charcoal, are also exhibited. A number of Landscapes and other water colour studies give a good idea of the students' work done out of school hours and on the annual Excursion.

MODELLING.

Among the more imaginative works of the Modelling Class, Mr. K. A. Chetty's excellent group in the round representing "Charity" is a promising effort and other groups of figures by Messrs. Goregaonkar and Thakur are attractive examples of plastic composition. Some characteristic models of an old man's head from Life are shown, and the numerous studies in low and high relief include several panels which include figures against a decorative background. The junior classes exhibit some beautiful copies from the antique—notably a head of John Baptist after Bonatello,—and several of those delicate compositions of intertwined flowers, plants, and tendrils, which are so novel a feature to the foreign visitor.

APPLIED ARTS.

The Arts and Crafts are strongly represented in the School of Arts Exhibition this year. A carved and pierced telephone cabinet after the Moghul style of architecture in stained teak and three-plywood is easily noticed. Many inlaid and carved teapoys in stained teak wood and carved teakwood Music stands are displayed, and an Ajanta pattern carpet 10' x 10' made of wool from Cawnpore dyed in the Workshops in fast vegetable dyes by the master and students. Among the silver-chains, bangles, and necklaces of different patterns, a particularly charming specimen of silver enamelled necklace is worth inspection. A variety of copper enamelled ash trays, card trays, etc., enamelled by the Engraving Class are also among the exhibits. Two fine specimens of embossed copper and brass vases have been executed by the students of the Gold and Silver Class.

A great feature of the Workshops Exhibits is the careful selection of friezes and panels executed in distemper colours by the students of the House Decoration Class. These fully exemplify the students' remarkable power of freehand drawing and their felicity of invention in the domain of wall decoration.

The portrait of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson recently painted by the Principal, on view at the South Gallery, shou'd not be overlooked.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Higher Liverpool—Tenders well absorbed. Spot Houses and Exporters bought. Tone Firm—Futures 46 to 32 Points Higher.

New York, Feb. 24.

As anticipated in our previous reports, the tenders issued against March delivery in New York were promptly absorbed by Spot houses into were credited buying largely March contracts. This news influenced considerable buying of future contracts by exporters and tre market ruled firm. Trading commenced at a rise of 13 points on higher Liverpool advices, but long liquidation was followed causing a set back of some 6 points. At this level news of ready acceptance of tenders completely changed the sentiment with enourmous buying by Spot houses and exporters. Apparantly there was great scarcity of contrcts for near deliveries and March closed 47 points higher while new crop deliveries closed 35 to 32 points higher. Spot hardened 50 points.

The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and closed 41 to 38 points higher. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 48 points to 19.51c.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, Feb. 24.

Previous Close	18.27
10 A.M.	18.40+.13 Opening
10.9 A.M.	18.34+.07 Lower
11 A.M.	18.57+.30
12 Noon	18.50+.23
2 P.M Bid	18.69+.42 Highest
2 P.M.	18.66+.39 Close

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from American correspondents:—

Market advanced on good demand for actual and tenders well taken.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. Narden & Co. cable under date 24th inst. as under:—

"Would confine purchase to dips."

Reuter:—"Market opened firm on highe Liverpool advices, and advanced further o spot houses buying and exporters buyin futures."

New York: Broad market. Think market high enough for the present but advise buying on any breaks.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 25.

March	18.57 plus .10
May	18.73 plus .08
July	18.67 plus .01
October	18.43 —.04
December	18.39 —.06
Middling Spot	19.05 plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 25.

May	18.41 plus .10
July	18.42 plus .02
Middling Spot	18.62 plus .11

NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 24.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	18.50
July	18.57
October	18.8

New York. Noon Call.

May	18.47
July	18.59
October	18.33

New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.

May	18.24
July	18.30
October	18.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 25.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 6,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 7,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 14,000 bales.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 24.

	This week Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at all U. S. Ports	77,000
Exports from America:	
To Great Britain	7,000
To France and the Continent	83,000
To Japan	17,000
Visible Supply:	
Stocks at U. S. Ports	2,173,000
Stocks at U. S. Interior Towns	1,023,000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 24.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot	16.5/16

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

	1927-28	1926-27
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 24-2-28	7002000	10750000
,, Yesterday do.	13000	33000
Exports to date do.	4973000	7518000
Stock at Ports 24-2-28	2223000	2783000
,, Interior Towns do.	1049000	1279000
,, Liverpool 24-2-28	845000	1313000
Visible Supply 24-2-28	5186000	688000
Quantity in Sight do.	11692000	13650000

LIVERPOOL.

Impressive Buying—Short Covering—trade buying—Manchester Reports good demand—Futures 16 to 11 Points Higher.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at unchanged prices with impressive buying. There was steady buying by trade in conjunction with short covering influenced by reports of good business at Manchester in textiles. The market exhibited firm undertone and closed 16 points higher for near months while distant deliveries improved 11 points. Spot sales amounted 5,000 Bales and Middling American prices closed at 10-40d. per lb. at a rise of 2 points.

Empire futures improved 16 to 13 points. Considerable excitements prevailed on the Egyptian ring with free buying. Prices registered a sharp rise of 55 to 52 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 24th inst.

(1) Good undertone. Market impressive and business Manchester maket affected favvourably.

(2) Liverpool market firm on short covering trade fixing call sales and straddle buying.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Cause of steadiness here is the suggestion of reduced acreage."

Later.—"Tenders well taken, trade buying and "short" covering."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable date 24th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Advance due to greater trade activity. Better accounts Manchester despite substantial liquidation. Tone firm. Looks like hardening somewhat further."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.: "Better demand of goods. Rains not enough in Texas. "Market strong, spot interests Later, buyers of March absorbing heavy delivery; expect well maintained, but would await setback to buy. Securities heavy."

From Liverpool:—"Market developed strength on encouraging American cables. Tenders are being taken up promptly. South is offering less freely. To buy than to se for something. Our opinion i that the market would advance further."

Weld & Co:—"General buying, absenc of contracts. Temperature below freezi point in Western Belt."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

February	10.11 plus .14
March	10.09 plus .14
April	10.04 plus .14
May	10.04 plus .14
June	10.00 plus .14
July	9.99 plus .14
August	9.91 plus .14
September	9.86 plus .14
October	9.79 plus .14
November	9.75 plus .14
December	9.76 plus .14
January	9.75 plus .14
February	9.75 plus .14
Middling Spot	10.65 plus .25

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.

Sales on Speculation 100 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.90 plus .25
Scinde, Fine	8.10 plus .25
Scinde, Superfine	8.30 plus .25
Bengal, Good	7.70 plus .25
Bengal, Fully Good	7.90 plus .25
Bengal, Fine	8.10 plus .25
Oomra, Good	8.35 plus .25
Oomra, Fully Good	8.60 plus .25
Oomra, Fine	8.85 plus .25
Broach, Fully Good	9.35 plus .25
Broach, Fine	9.60 plus .25
Broach, Superfine	9.85 plus .25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

February	17.95 plus .13
March	18.05 plus .13
April	18.05 plus .13
May	18.15 plus .15
June	18.15 plus .15
July	18.22 plus .15
August	18.22 plus .15
September	18.21 plus .15
October	18.35 plus .15
November	18.30 plus .15
December	18.27 plus .15
January	18.22 plus .15
February	18.22 plus .15
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	18.65 plus .40

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 25.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot sellers	1 1 7/8

BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

LONG LIQUIDATION—LOCAL BUYING—LIVERPOOL OPENS FIRM—CLOSES 14 HIGHER STRONG—LOCAL CLOSED STEADY.

Following a sharp rise of 40 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 371/ for Broach A./M. delivery but declined to Rs. 370/ on profit taking. At this level there was steady buying and short covering, which resulted in recovery of rices to Rs. 371. Later on Liverpool opening being firm at a rise of 10 points prices improved to Rs. 372/12 and quotations at 4.30 p.m. were as under:—

F.G. M.G. Broach A/M.	371/8
F.G. M.G. Broach J/A.	374
F.G. M.G. Bengal Mar.	313
F.G. M.G. Bengal May	313
Fine M.G. Oomra Mar.	342/2
Fine M.G. Oomra May	341/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

The forward market opened firm at Rs. 372 for Broach A.M. delivery. Though Liverpool closed strong at a rise of 14 points, local prices ruled quiet on hearing liquidation by professional operator and commission firm. The market ruled steady and Rates at 6.30 p.m. were as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A/M	371/4
F.G.M.G. Broach J/A	373/8
F.G.M.G. Bengal Mar.	312/8
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	312
Fine M.G. Oomra Mar.	342
Fine M.G. Oomra May	341

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

February	216.10+3.00
May	223.10+4.80
August	226.70+4.30

MESSRS. CHRYSTAL CO'S REPORT.

We expect this market to follow the course of home prices reluctantly until March the 31st when the large open interest in April/May options expires. This coinciding with the expected free movement of Broach cotton, will we think have an effect of widening the straddle difference between this market and Liverpool in the month of April.

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 25

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,193	213,917	293,741
Central India	1,521	196,215	211,673
Barsi and Nagar	1,255	209,101	161,671
Hyderabad-Gaorani	580	86,002	54,734
Berar	2,658	433,496	458,770
Central Provinces	1,117	186,538	178,655
Total Oomras	8,304	1,325,269	1,359,244
Dholera	1,802	68,115	67,711
N.-W. Provinces	79	60,638	51,974
Rajputana	335	28,264	27,859
Sind-Punjab	551	116,355	85,700
Broach	102	2,769	5,918
Coompta and Dharwar		4,050	21,784
Westerns-Northerns		3,946	9,786
Cocanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		8,037	4,627
Persian	3	3,354	3,916
American	787	24,176	85,608
Egyptian and African	125	12,169	23,334
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		66	50
Total	12,068	1,657,208	1,746,645

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	1st. Sept. to 23rd. Feb. This year.	Last year
Europe	1,539	329,833	159,936
Japan and China	2,600	438,887	663,192
Coast Ports		14,732	7,693
Up-country by Rail		43,432	49,173
Afloat in Harbour for Europe China and Japan		35,741	77,738
Total	4,139	862,625	957,732

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract March.
Bengal Superfine	325/30	
Bengal Fine	325	+ 6
Bengal F.G.	315	
Sind-Punjab Fine	325	
Sind-Punjab F.G.	315	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	370/75	
Nagpur Fine	370/75	+27
Yeotmal Fine	365/67	
Arvi Fine	365/67	+15
Amraoti Fine	353/55	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	353/55	
Mulkapur Fine	340/42	
Khandesh Fine	330/33	—11
Muthia Fine	——	
Muthia F.G.		—27/8
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	375/85	
Purna F.G.G.S.	350/55	
Pälhani/Sailu Fine	——	
Indore/Ujjain Fine	365/70	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	345/50	
Broach F.G		April
Broach Fine	+16	+14/5 A./May — 2
Westerns M.G.		
Westerns H.G.	——	
Cambodia	470	
Miraj/Sangli	410	
Compta Good	415	+33 +28
Dholera	——	+ 3
Kadi/Viramgam	——	+ 6

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

200	Narshi Nagshi	Nimwhora	318
100	Do.	Chopda	317
200	Japan T. & Co	Nagar	317
400	Do.	Khamgaon	327
100	Arjun Khimjee	Jebur	321
200	E. Spinner & Co.	Verabal	293
100	P. Chrystal & Co.	Dhulia	271
200	Do.	Akola	325
200	G. G. Kesha	Bedar	325
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Jebur	321
100	Currimbhai & Co.	Nanded	330
100	Forbes & Co.	Wun	370

BULLION MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 25.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Ready	21 6 9
Falguna	21 6 9
Chaitra	21 7 3
Narandas Motilal Native gold bars touch 96-97,-98,-99	21 6 9
National City	21 9 6

SILVER.

Ready	60 0 0
London—Ready	26.3/16
Forward	26-1/1
London—Shanghai.—	
Opening	2 7-3/16
Closing	2 7-3/16
New York Cent	57-11/16

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Falguna	59/9	59/9	59/8	59/8
Chaitra	59/10	59/10	59/9	59/9

Tone of London Market.—Quiet and steady, China was a seller at higher rate. Sellers holding back. We see no reason for declining prices yet.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 29|32
D D 1|5 15|16.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16 to Feb.|Mar
Bank's selling D D 1|5 31|32
Bank's selling T T 1|5 29|32 Apr.
Bank's selling T T 1|5-7|8 May|Monsoon
Bank's buying T T 1|6.
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|32.
Bank's buying 3 Mon. 1|6 1|4 Feb.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 7|32 15th March

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T274-1|2.
Bank's buying T T 273.
Bank's buying D D 272.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 268.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 918.
Bank's buying D D 935.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 1-2.
Bank's buying 60 Days 125-1|2.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137-1|2.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 175-1|2.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156.

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-1|2.

CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 4.87 7|8 24th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 1|4 25th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 3|32 24th inst.
London|Paris 124.00 24th inst.
London|Belgium 35.03 24th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.34 24th inst.
London|Italy 92.10 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold 24th inst. £4.4.11 1|2. 23rd inst. £4.4.11 1|2.
Silver London Ready 24th inst. 26 1|16 22nd inst. 26 3|4.
Silver London Forward 24th inst. 26 1|4 23rd inst. 26 5|16.
Silver New York Ready 24th inst. 57 1|2 23rd inst. 57 5|8
London Discounts 3 Mos. 24th inst. 4 3|16 p.c. 23rd inst. 4 5|32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 24th inst. 4 3|16 p.c. 23rd inst. 4 5|32 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 p.c.
Money: Inter Bank Call 6 1|4 p.c. 3 mos. 5 1|2 p.c. 6 mos. 5 p.c. 12 mos. 4 1|2 p.c.
Tone: Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

3 months 4-3/16 p.c.
6 months 4-3/16 p.c.
Money Call 6 p.c.
One Month 5-1|2 p.c.
Three Months 5 p.c
Six Months 4-1/2 p.c.
Twelve Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 p.c.

STOCKS AND SHARES

HIGHER LEVELS INDUCE LIQUIDATION

SECURITIES QUIET.

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Cotton Mill shares opened somewhat higher than yesterday's closing prices, but induced long liquidation. The opening firmness was particularly influenced by prices of raw cotton. The trading was rather confined to transfer business and premiums ruling for the next settlement are considered rather wide. There was no particular weakness although prices closed somewhat lower than yesterday's level.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section some scrips such as Bleachin's, Scindias, Steels and Cements are showing considerable strength as the general sentiment is anticipating higher levels. A steady but impressive demand continues absorbing all offerings either of liquidation or short sales. Prices are showing great resistance to declines and on any favourable news prices soon high. Tata Iron and Steel shares opened firm on the news that the sectional strike of the crane drivers is coming to an end. Prices ruled firm for some time, but declined later under longs realising their profits. The reaction which was witnessed to-day was nothing more than a natural one, and the market is left technically healthy. Recently the business in Iron shares has broadened considerably and if the expectation of abolition of the Super Tax are realised, prices are bound to improve materially and we believe it dangerous to remain short. Likewise Scindia and New India shares are receiving good support. Cement shares ruled very steady. There was some liquidation in Bombay Steams. Tata Hydros ruled firm, but Bombay Burma shares ruled rather quiet.

SECURITIES.

There was rather increased offerings of Government Paper and prices ruled easy with a quiet tone.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Paid up.	Closing rates.
100 Ahmed, Advance	395
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	317|8
200 Bombay Dyeing	953|12
250 Bradbury	270
100 Century	466|4
100 Colaba Land	145
500 Central India P.	485
100 Coorla	172|8
100 Crescent	190
250 Currim	260
500 David	260
250 Dawn	650
200 Edward Sassoon	107|8
10 S. D. Sassoon	0-13-6
100 Elphinstone	16
250 Fazulbhoy	893|12
50 Finlay	140 x d.
1000 F. Petit	500
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	135
100 Indian Bleaching	308|12
100 Indore-Malwa	363|12
100 Jamshed Mfg.	47|8
50 Kastoorchand	25
100 Khatau	100
100 Kohinoor	292|8
1000 Luxmi Cotton	6800
100 Madhavrao Scd.	4
1000 Morarji	2050
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1600
100 Meyer Sassoon	82|8
1000 Morarji	2030
200 New Great	317|8
10 New City	115
250 Pahaney	292|8
200 Pearl	603|12
100 Phoenix	436|4
10 Premier	13
1000 Sholapur	7850
250 Simplex	208|12
50 Swan	145
100 Swadeshi	532|8
500 Tata Mill	82|8
500 Vishnu Cotton	9050

BANKS.

125 Imperial	1465
125 Imperial	357|8
50 India	92|8 x.d.
25 Baroda	92|8
25 Central	26|2
25 Eastern	93|8
£12 1/2 National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500 Ah. Prantij	915
Amritsar Patti	142
1/ Cen. Prov. Rly.	99
100 Dhond Baramati	101
100 Guzerat Rly.	91
100 Hoshiarpur	99
100 Khulna Baghirhant Rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhon	77 x.d.
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99
100 Sialkote	105
100 Sindh Lt. Rly	140
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	725

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	120
100 Andhra Valley	777|8
100 Alcock	396|4
125 B. Burma	857|8
10 B Burma No. 1	305
10 Br. India Insurance	8|8
8sh. Bt. Burma Pet.	5|3
50 B. Tramway	158|12
50 B. Tramway Pref	68
200 Bombay Steam	291|4
50 Bombay Telephone	50|8
10 Pundi Cement	23|12
250 Indian Cement	332|8
10 Central Indian Mining	22|8
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1|8
do 2 Do. Defd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	255
10 Katni Deferred	830
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2175
25 New India Insur.	23
10 Punjab P. Cement	16|12
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	15|4
10 Shivrajpur	47|8
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	84|4
20 Tata Iron 1st Defd.	309|6
150 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	137|8
[illegible]	27|8

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94|2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93|8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-6

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-10.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-3

6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104.8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105-13.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1979 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.

Forward Rates.—2nd March Sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76-0-6 1945-55 Rs. 106-11.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 24th inst

Wheat	3,688	cwts
Linseed	4,342	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,072	,,
Gingellyseeds	3,892	,,
Poppyseed	16	,,
Groundnuts	20,912	,,
Castorseed	6,942	,,
Rice	13,278	,,
Myraboilams	5,089	,,
Cottonseed	11,386	,,
Mowraseed	420	,,
Gram	4,323	,,
Joowar	1,712	,,
Barley	165	,,
Bajree	2,219	,,
Coal	1,706	tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 49/8; highest Rs. 50/; closing Rs 49/15.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4/11/6; highest Rs. 4/11/9; closing Rs. 4/11/6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 58/4; highest Rs. 58/7; closing Rs. 58/6.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 59/7; lowest Rs. 59/6; closing Rs. 59/9.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, Feb. 23.

Wheat Ready	4 4 0 to 4 12 0
Wheat Har	4 3 3
Gram Ready	3 8 0 to 3 12 0
Gram Jeth	3 6 0
Barley Jeth	3 2 6
Rapeseeds Bisakh	6 11 0
Cottonseed Ready	4 0 0
Cottonseeds Bisakh	4 1 0
Cotton Ready	29 0 0
Gwara Ready	2 9 6

1000 Tata Hydro	1148|12
100 Tata Oil	43
1000 Tata Power Ord.	587|8
100 Tata Power Pref.	910
215 Scindia Steam	19|12

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14|15
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st pref.	138
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	97|8
1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1040
1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1000
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	625
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
500 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	132
500 5 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel Pref.	[illegible]

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public talk to the students at the University Convocation Hall, Fort, by Mr. J. Krishnamurti, Principal H. Hamill presiding, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

MR. KRISHNAMURTI'S PUBLIC LECTURE TO STUDENTS.

Mr. J. Krishnamurti will give a public talk to students in the University Convocation Hall, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. H. Hamill, Principal, Elphinstone College, will preside.

LATE DR. R. D. SHIRWALKAR.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A condolence meeting of the colleagues, friends and students of the late Dr. R. D. Shirwalkar will be held in the main lecture theatre of the Seth G.S.M. College on Tuesday (the 28th instant at 12-15 p.m. (S.T.) to give expression to the great loss sustained by his death.

BOMBAY WASHERMEN'S UNION.

There will be an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Bombay Washermen's Union, to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. at Dhobi Ghat, Mahalaxmi to protest against the increase in license fee by 50 per cent when all the washermen are requested to be present in time with their yearly subscription of Re. 1.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURORS.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions (other than those who are actually serving on the Jury) are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday morning, the 28th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.) instead of Monday, the 27th instant.

RELIEF OF HELPLESS BEGGARS.

The Hepless Beggars' Committee have received the following donations and subscriptions:—

Sir Ratan Tata Charities for January 1928 Rs. 200 Mr. Jamnadas Bansidas Seth Rs. 10; N. M. Wadia Charities for December Rs. 100; Messrs. K. & J. Cooper Rs. 100; Mr. Shivnarayan Surajmal Nemani Rs. 51; Bombay Municipality (donations for 3 months) Rs. 3,000; Mr. Ranchhoddas Harkisondas for a feast Rs. 130; and Mr. N. D. Nanavati Rs. 15.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo F.M.S. Johore, Malacca, Netherlands Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore) and China via Negapatam will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th instant per S.S. "Tairea."

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Maloja" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Sumatra Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Tuesday. the 28th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" arrived London on Friday, the 24th inst.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of the 11th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 24th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play the following programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill to-day (Monday) commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.):—

1. March, Florentiner, Fucik. 2. Overture, William Tell, Rossini. 3. Selection, The Girl Friend, Rodgers. 4. Serenade, O, Solo Mio, di Capua. 5. Selection, A Runaway Girl, Monckton. 6. Valse, Luna, Paul Lincke. 7. Selection, The Vagabond King, Friml. 8. Serenata, Toselli. 9. Finale Ukelele Lullabye, arr. Hume.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

The Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary announces the following:—

His Excellency the Governor has accepted the resignation by Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., of his office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, and Mr. H. Dow, I.C.S., being an official, has been nominated to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

ST XAVIER'S COLLEGE

INDIAN HISTORICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

There will be a lecture in the Hall of the Institute to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. when Rev. Fr. H. Heras, S.J., Professor of Indian History, will read a paper on "The Royal Patrons of the University of Nalanda."

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, is engaged in hearing another interesting case of defamation in which Mr. Framji Rustomji Wadia, Solicitor, senior partner of Messrs. Wadia Gandhi and Co., Solicitors, has charged Mr. Jehangir Pestonji Wadia, Assistant Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association with defamation.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The prosecution case, briefly stated, was that the complainant's firm had been the solicitors for the Trustees of the settlement of the villages of Villa Parle and Juhu made by the late Mr. Nowroji Jamsetji Wadia. The present trustees of the said estate were Dr. D. R. Wadia, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., and Mr. B. N. Gamadia.

The accused was one of the beneficiaries under the said settlement and was appointed as the Manager of the villages in 1923. He was suspended and dismissed from the Managership for certain reasons in February 1925. Since then the accused had borne ill-will and malice towards the complainant and his firm, because he believed that the complainant was responsible for the dismissal of the accused. Actuated by malice and ill-will, the accused began vilifying and defaming the complainant and his firm and also commenced a campaign of blackmailing, to force the complaint into advising the trustees to pay the accused his alleged claim for special remuneration. To seek redress from this scheme of vilification, the complainant instituted criminal proceedings against the accused in the third Court. Even while that case was pending, the accused continued his campaign of vilifying and defaming the compainant.

In 1927, certain claims of the trustees against past managers, were referred to the sole arbitration of Mr. D. F. Mulla. The accused made several malicious and defamatory attacks upon the complainant and his firm regarding these claims such as, that they were not acting on straightforward and honourable lines, that they had been acting dishonestly, disgracefully and discreditably and that the arbitration arranged by them constituted a fraud on the beneficiaries and that the sole care of the complainant and his firm had been to shield the heirs of the past managers. On March 3, 1927, the accused wrote a letter to the arbitrator in which he characterised the engagement of the Advocate-General as counsel for trustees, as a ruse on the part of the compainant's firm to disarm all hostile criticism. On 20th July 1927, he wrote another letter jointly addressed to the Advocate-General and the arbitrator in which he made insinuations that although the complainant's firm was supposed to act in the interests of the beneficiaries, they had taken the side of the family of the late Mr. Ardeshir, and in so doing, the firm had acted in a most unscrupulous manner and that by exposing publicly the conduct of the firm, he would force the hands of the trustees to either change their solicitors or call upon them to act on straightforward and honourable lines. He further insinuated that the signatures of the beneficiaries who had given up their claims against the estate of Ardeshir, were taken on a Gujarati letter by means of misrepresentation and fraud on the part of the complainant's firm. In another letter, he addressed to the complainant's firm, the accused had threatened to write a letter to the Advocate-General and circulate copies of the same among the judges of the High Court, members of the Bar and leading firms of solicitors.

ALLEGED DEFAMATORY LETTER.

On 17th September 1927, the accused wrote a letter to Mr. B. N. Gamadia, one of the trustees, in the course of which he said that he had not so far given effect to his decision to expose publicly the disgraceful conduct of Messrs. Wadia Ghandi & Co., for the reason that the defamation proceedings now pending in the Police Court, would eventually help him to expose Mr. F. R. Wadia and his firm more effectively, especially in view of the manner in which Mr. Wadia had perjured himself in the course of his cross-examination and was likely to do so in future when inconvenient questions were put to him. "The whole story of the almost comic ex-party proceedings before the High Court," continued the letter, "is such as to make Messrs. Wadia Ghandi & Co. the laughing stock of everybody and our old Solicitor made his position worse by the manner in which he has perjured himself in the defamation case..... I take this opportunity to request you to see that not a single pie is paid to Messrs. Wadia Ghandi & Co. against any of their bills either on me or on the trustees. I had warned them against taking any money and I had also informed them that in their own interests all cheques should be signed by you and not by Mr. D. R. Wadia. Possibly, our solicitors with their usual stupidity, have ignored my suggestion, but they will eventually find themselves in a very humiliating position if they have done so....."

The above statements, the complainant submitted, were highly defamatory of himself and his firm and were written in a spirit of most cowardly vindicativeness, malice and ill-will.

ACCUSED'S COUNSEL WITHDRAWS.

When the case was called out this afternoon, Mr. P. N. Godinho appeared before the magistrate and applied for the permission of the Court for withdrawing his appearance on behalf of the accused. Mr. Godinho said that when the previous case against the same accused was heard by Mr. Khandalawalla, he advised his client (the accused) to enter into a plea of guilty on the understanding that on the termination of that case, the present case also should be withdrawn. Mr. Saher also stated at that time that this case would be withdrawn, but in view of certain other letters which the accused had written during the pendency of that case, the complainant had now decided to proceed with this case. Mr. Godinho submitted that in view of their mutual understanding at that time, this case has been automatically compounded and therefore, should not be proceeded with. Mr. Godinho as well as Mr. Saher had separately asked Mr. Khandalawalla as to what his recollection was in the matter, and he had replied that so far as he remembered, he had left it to the complainant to decide whether he should proceed with this case or not. Mr. Godinho wished to bring this matter to his Worship's notice in fairness to his client as he himself was withdrawing his appearance from the case. Mr. Godinho's only request to the Court was that his withdrawal should not, in any way, be interpreted to the prejudice of his client. His Worship allowed Mr. Godinho to withdraw.

Mr. N. N. Saher appeared for the complainant while the accused appeared in person.

After the complainant's evidence was recorded, the case was adjourned to March 16.

BRUTAL ASSAULT RESULTS IN ONE DEATH.

SUSPECTS UNDER ARREST

Rama Sonia and his sister Kamiabai were going home on Friday when near the Development Chawl at Worli, they were pounced upon by four Mahomedans who demanded the jewellery they were carrying with them. On their refusing to part with the jewellery, they were, it is alleged, brutally assaulted with the result that Kamiabai fell dead on the spot. After committing the assault, the suspects made good their escape, but were subsequently arrested.

It appears that Rama Sonia and his sister had, some time before the assault, left a Marwari's shop at Fergusson Road with jewellery, and from there, the four suspects must have followed them.

During the Coroner's inquest on the body of Kamiabai, medical evidence showed that death was due to rupture of the spleen.

ORCHIDS AND ERMINE AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

A guaranteed gloom-chaser is playing at the Royal Opera House Theatre. It is Colleen Moore in "Orchids and Ermine," a thoroughly satisfying story of what happened to a little telephone operator at the lobby switchboard of a big New York hotel when she came into contact with a real young and handsome millionaire, some butter-and-egg men, a few gold-diggers and other Broadwayites.

Colleen never was more chic than as the little plug-pusher who turns things upside down after she leaves her job in a dusty cement factory and wins the lofty social position of operator in the hotel.

Endless sparkling fun has been packed into the screen story which contains dozens of real New York scenes. Too much praise cannot be given the brilliant performance of Jack Mulhall, who heads the supporting cast, as well as Sam Hardy, Gwen Lee, Alma Bennett, Hedda Hopper, Kate Price, Jed Prouty, Emily Fitzroy, Caroline Snowden, Yola D'Avril and Brooks Benedict.

Due merit must also be accorded John McCormick, the producer, Carey Wilson, the author, Director Alfred Santell, and Mervyn Le Roy, the comedy constructor.

"GOLDEN BUTTERFLY" AT CAPITOL

Lilian, the cashier of a small Soho restaurant, is in love with Andy McFarland, the young proprietor, and he with her, but against his wishes, she takes up a stage career, and, helped by Teddy Abernon, she reaches stardom. Andy, who has formed his own suspicions of their relations will have nothing to do with Lilian. Abernon is anxious to marry her, but she keeps him at arm's length, always with the thought of Andy in her mind. Lilian trying to forget, flings herself into the rehearsals for a new revue in which she is to appear in "The Golden Butterfly." In an accident on the opening night Lilian is injured, and it is learned that she will never be able to dance again. Teddy, placing her happiness before his own, seeks out Andy, and eventually, after much trouble and inconvenience to himself, reunites the lovers.

"The Golden Butterfly" contains a coloured section that very materially adds to the attractiveness of a film that is a delight from beginning to end. The great scene in the film is staged in a theatre. Lili Damita, as "The Golden Butterfly," is ensnared in the meshes of an immense spider's web, and as the gigantic insect, drags his capture to the top of the web, it breaks, and the butterfly smashes to the bottom, a mangled wreck. This scene and the dance that leads up to it are fully coloured.

H. E. the Viceroy leaves Delhi on Sunday for Dholpur and returns on March 2.—A. P.

PUBLIC SERVICE, INDIANIZATION

1. Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Will Government be pleased—

(a) to lay on the Council table a statement showing the progress of Indianization in each public service year by year since 1921;

(b) to state whether the proportions in each service between Indians and Europeans, as recommended by the Lee Commission have been reached. If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Chunilal Mehta: (a) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the Civil Lists for the years in question which contain full information on the subject. (Copies of the Lists are available in the Legislative Council Library.)

(b) The Lee Commission did not contemplate or recommend that the proportion laid down by them for each of the Imperial Services which have not been provincialized should be reached in the current year as is suggested by the question. Appropriate formulae for recruitment to these Services have been adopted giving effect to the recommendations of the Commission on this matter.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE, PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY COMMITTEE

1. Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay City North): Will the Honourable the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the members of the Committee appointed to go over the plans and estimates of the new building for the Pathological Laboratory of the Grant Medical College;

(b) the date of appointment of the committee;

(c) the date of their report, if any?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: (a) Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Anthony, F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay (Chairman).

J. Mercer, Esquire, J.P., Consulting Architect to Government.

Captain S. L. Bhatia, M.C., M.D., M.R.C.P., Dean, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, M.D., B.Sc. (Lond.), Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Bombay.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya, Bombay.

Dr. R. Row, M.D., D.Sc. (Lond.), Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College, Bombay (Secretary).

(b) 11th October 1927.

(c) 27th October 1927.

PERSIAN PURDAH GIRL'S SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution of the Persian Purdah Girls' School of Bombay, founded by Mojtahed Saheb Seqatol-Islam, was held on Wednesday, the 22nd instant. An invtiation was issued to almost all the mothers of the girls who are receiving education at the above school, in order to witness the progress of their daughters. After a programme of recitations from Qoran and Persian poems had been gone through, the prizes were distributed to the successful girls. After serving tea and sweetmeats to the girls, the gathering dispersed.

G. I. P. RLY. EMPLOYEES' GENERAL UNION, NAGPUR.

The following has been issued for publication by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the Honourary Gen. Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway employees General Union for the information of all Railway men on the line.

A Centre of the above Union has been now finally formed at Nagpur with the following Office bearers, who will conduct under the auspicies of the above Union all necessary work in connection with organisation and general conduct of the affairs of the Union.

Mr. Sardar Nirmal Tejsingh, I. O. W., President; Mr. H. S. Peters, Sanitary Inspector, Secretary; Mr. Guanekar, Yard Foreman's Office, Treasurer; Mr. R. S. Rathar, M.A., LL.B., Legal Adviser.

All Railway men pertaining to Nagpur Centre from Pulgoan to Murtijapur will apply to the above Office Bearers, at their Head Office Nagpur for such assistance and information as are needed.

"THE WHOLE TOWN'S TALKING."

For those who cannot take their drama straight and for all the other unhappy folk on this earth, there is "The Whole Town's Talking" at the Universal Picture House.

It is recommended without breath of reservation. Refashioned from a moderately successful stage play by John Emerson and Anita Loos, it has been alchemized into pure, fine-working platinum and has been set with a jewel to boot.

To keep right on shouting it has become as graceful as milady's waving fan and as radiantly playful as a light breeze. It is suave, polished comedy, creamy to the taste and soothing to the seat of comfort.

Little plot is written over the face of this effete nonsense, which, since the world is sick of plots, criticism and the word "Sex-appeal" is everything in its favour.

It takes the formless form of a twinkling mass of colored lights, flashing with the charm of Edward Everett Horton and Virginia Lee Corbin, involuted through wealths of delightful, high comedy clowning.

The acting is all high lights, Mr. Horton has never been more wistful nor Miss Corbin ever more delightful and inspired. The surrounding persons are gifted too with special praise to Otis Harlan, Trixie Friganza, Dolores Del Rio and Margaret Quimby.

THIRD ANNUAL ALL-PAREL BADMINTON TOURNAMENT

The Third Annual All-Parel Badminton (Doubles) Tournament will be held under the auspices of the Friends Badminton Association on its Court at DeLisle Road, about the middle of March. The tournament is open to all without distinction of caste or creed and is to be played for the F.B.A. Challenge (Silver) Cup. Besides the Cup, handsome prizes will be given away both to the Winners and Runner-up. Applications for entry forms and other communications are to be addressed to the Secretary, Friends Badminton Association, Khamssa Building, DeLisle Road, Parel.

BAI JERBAI WADIA CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

The ceremony of laying of the foundation stone of the Bai Jerbai Wadia Children's Hospital (near Baceteriological Laboratory, Parel), will be performed by H. E. the Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, Governor of Bombay on Wednesday (March 7), at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

"A" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned General Meeting of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee was held lately in the Advocate Building.

After electing office-bearers, the following two resolutions were unanimously passed.

(1) Resolved that a constituent Assembly elected by universal adult suffrage in the country is only competent to draft a constitution for the Indian people and as such the Congress should make necessary arrangements for the election of such an assembly.

(2) Resolved that the members of the Assembly who supported the boycott resolution of Lala Lajpat Rai be congratulated for rejecting the Simon Commission.

FIRST-AID AND HOME NURSING CLASSES

Out of 22 the following Municipal lady teachers from the Municipal First-Aid Home Nursing Classes organised and conducted by Dr. V. R. Bhusrath passed the St. John Ambulance Home Nursing Examination. Dr. S. P. Swami was the examiner. The following successful candidates will be awarded with St. John Ambulance Certificates next month (March):—

(1) Ramabai Hemad, (2) Gajrabai Arte, (3) Mrs. Yesubai Madgut, (4) Kamalabai Mashelkar, (5) Rahamanbai Penkar, (6) Mrs. Laxmibai Madhukar Dhairyawan, (7) Sitabai Kher. (8) Indumatibai Mahale, (9) Sonubai Desai, (10) Miss Ramabai Mukund Jukar, (11) Rebekabai Awaskar, (12) Yamunabai Hadkar, (13) Miss Champubai Narayan Satghare, (14) Miss Gajarabai Narayan Satghare, (15) Mrs. Indirabai Tatre, (16) Mrs Pirojbai Balaram Mankar.

PRAGJEE SOORJEE DEAD.

ONE TIME COLOUR KING OF BOMBAY

Seth Pragjee Soorji, once well known in Indian color market as the Color King expired last Tuesday the 21st instant. The deceased was a charitable man and a champion of Vaishnavism. During the last war he became a millionnaire, but could not escape the irony of fate. He breathed his last under very tragic circumstances. He lost heavily owing to the extraordinary circumstances of business which followed the war. When he reached the zenith of his riches he purchased well-known Grand Building on Dhobi Talao which he had named as Prag Mahal and which is now known as Jar-Mahal estates.

As a mark of honour for the deceased the following Local Markets and concerns were closed: The Grain market, and Kariana Bazaar, Color market and offices of Messrs. National Aniline and Chemical Co. U.S.A. (for whom the deceased was once the sole importer in India), Messrs. Kabboor and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Carsandas Tejpal and Co., Ltd.

Mr. Carsondas Tejpal, the cousin of the deceased, has received several telegrams from every part of India, sympathising with him in his grief. It is also understood that colour markets at Delhi, Cawnpore, Amritsar, etc., were also closed when the news reached there.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Friday (the 2nd March) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a paper will be read on "The Different Stages of the Development and Progress of Pre-historic Indo Iranian Religious Thought from Sun-and-Star Worship and Polytheism to Revelation and Monotheism" by R. K. Dadachanji, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

Rugby.—The civil service estimates for the coming financial year show a reduction in expenditure of eight and a half millions sterling, compared with the total expenditure for the year now closing. —B. O. W.

TENNIS.

W. I. TOURNAMENT

PITT AND MRS. COVELL RETAIN TITLES.

Three final matches were decided in the Western India Tennis Tournament on Saturday, Pitt and Mrs. Covell retained the championship of the Men's and Ladies' Singles respectively, and Tomonaga and Ueda won the Doubles title.

The Men's Singles event did not provide an exhilarating and in fact it was the dullest final seen for many a year. Perhaps the importance of the event influenced the players and induced them to adopt such cautious tactics as to make the game very uninteresting. Each stayed behind the base line and was content to wait for the other to make a mistake. The similarity of styles and admitted steadiness of the two contestants produced very long rallies which after a time became monotonous and on one occasion actually cautious gentle barracking on the part of the spectators. Pitt maintained the better length of the two and put more pep into his strokes, but he failed to follow up well placed shots and though his opponent was frequently thrown into an awkward position the champion failed to come up to the net to settle the issue. Fox began with a two-game lead and Pitt drew level. Fox went ahead again in the next game, but Pitt by winning two successive games led at 4—3. The loser equalised, but Pitt took the ninth and tenth games and the set. The next set saw Pitt playing a more aggressive game and he went away with a three-game lead. Fox won the fourth and then Pitt took two more. Fox won the seventh game and then Pitt decided matters by taking the next. He thus retains the title which he won last year.

The Ladies' Singles provided a stirring tussle, Miss Evans fully extending the formidable Mrs. Covell in the first set. Very even play marked the beginning both ladies hitting hard and often. Miss Evans by dint of keen play led at 4—3, but her opponent took three games in succession and won the first set. Superior experience and ball control gave Mrs. Covell the upper hand after this and she won in a fine style, conceding only one game in the second set. Both ladies are to be congratulated on their excellent display. It would be invidious to praise Mrs. Covell. She is too well-known for this. But Miss Evans has not lost a wit in this defeat. for she succeeded in winning five games from the champion—four in one set—who had not lost a game in this season's tournament.

BEST TENNIS IN MEN'S DOUBLES.

The best tennis was seen in the Men's Doubles when Tomonaga and Ueda beat Suvarna and Khardekar in two straight sets. The Japs were in great form and gave that exhilarating display, for which they are reputed. Hitting hard all the time and killing all soft ones they kept their opponents on the defensive and in all conceded five games. Despite this, however, the losers put up a tough fight and often earned applause with their pretty passing shots. It is pleasing to see at least one championship going to a community who have made themselves so popular both by their excellent tennis and their wonderful sporting spirit. Last year Tomonaga and Taku were beaten in the final by England and Chesney, but this year the Japanese pair have been too good for all opposition.

The Mixed Doubles final will be decided to-day between Mrs. Moir and Pitt and Miss Evans and Tomonaga, after which the trophies will be distributed.

THE RESULTS

MEN'S SINGLES—FINAL.

Pitt beat Fox 6—4, 6—2.

LADIES' SINGLES—FINAL.

Mrs. Covell beat Miss Evans 6—4, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—FINAL.

Tomonaga and Ueda beat Suvarna and Khardekar 6—2, 6—3.

A MILL-WORKER KILLED

While in the engine-room of the Mills, Luxman Chinoo, a turner, employed in the Victoria Mills at Gamdevi got himself trapped in the machinery on last week and was killed instantaneously.

At an adjourned inquest held on Sunday last the City Coroner recorded a verdict of accidental death.

FIRE AT DONGRI STREET

At about 5-30 a.m. on Sunday a fire broke out in Gaumukh Bhuvan at Dongri Street, belonging to Mr. Gordhandas Tribhuvandas. One of the shops had been occupied by a sweetmeat and ganthiabhajia maker. A servant Jaishanker Jetharam was heating the oil which overturned and caught fire. The fire spread to the adjoining shops also. Fire engines from Wadi Bunder and Babula Tank arrived in time and extinguished the fire within about 45 minutes. The damage to the building is estimated to be about Rs. three thousand. Jaishanker, the servant, who got some burns on the body, was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Enrolments for 1928-29 Examinations have commenced. These are days of Specialists and Davar's College was the first to introduce these Courses in the successful teaching of which it enjoys a monopoly of 28 years.

Specialise as Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); Insurance Experts (Life, Fire & Marine) (F. C. I. I.); Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.); Business Organisers and Merchants (L.C.C., D.Com.M.C.) and tack in if so desired an Accountancy Course (I.D.A., F.A.A.O.) as this Profession is now overcrowded.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1928.

RAILWAY LORDS ON TRIAL

The policy of the Railway Board was subjected to a close and searching scrutiny by popular representatives in the Legislative Assembly during the week-end. On Friday and Saturday the Railway lords were on trial at the bar of Indian public opinion and they came out very badly through he ordeal. The anti-Indian policy which permeates the whole Indian railway management was thoroughly exposed by speaker after speaker on the popular side, and the fusillade from the popular benches was so effective and so terrific that Mr. Cocke, the representative of vested foreign interests in the Assembly, the interests which profit most by the railways, asked in anger why these questions of invidious racial distinction should be discussed at all in the Assembly. He betrayed the anti-national point of view from which not a few European non-officials regard the claim of the children of the soil for Indianisation of the railway services when he laid down the arrogant dictum that Indians were unfit to hold a certain type of posts. In a powerful speech Mr. Jayakar castigated Mr. Cocke for his "fossilized mentality" and piled up evidence to show how Indians were subjected to insolent treatment on the railways of their own country at the hands of the European and Anglo-Indian staff, who hold the monopoly of the superior appointments. Mr. Jayakar voiced a universal popular complaint when he said in support of Mr. Kunzru's motion against racialism on the railways that the Railway Board might issue excellently worded instructions but "they were of no use so long as such racial discrimination continued every day on every railway."

That racialism is rampant on the Indian railways, that they are looked upon as a monopoly field for employment by the Anglo-Indian community in particular and that they are anti-national in their management was the gravamen of the charge repeated this year in sad re-iteration by popular representatives in the Assembly who year after year have been pressing the Government of India to include at least one Indian on the Railway Board. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in his motion to reduce the Railway Board grant to one rupee desired to expose the autocracy of these Railway lords who carry on their programme without caring to consult the Assembly, in defiance of its repeatedly expressed wishes and in disregard of the true needs of the country. His motion was lost as was Mr. Kunzru's which protested against racial distinction in the Railway services. But the debate on the two motions is abundant indication that the Railway Board, in spite of the platitudinous promises of Mr. Parsons, propose to remain as irresponsive to Indian opinion as before. Sir George Rainy juggled with figures and made a feeble attempt to show that Indianisation had made some progress. Forty-two Indians, he said, had been appointed in the superior branches of the Railway services. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta promptly reminded him that the forty-two individuals were as yet only probationers. Not only are the Railway lords chary of allowing an Indian to enter their Holy of Holies, they are evidently determined not to allow qualified Indians the chance to secure responsible positions in the administration of railways. They had turned down the applications of many such candidates for reasons which, as Mr. Mehta said, "could not stand scrutiny." The Railway lords are always out for opening wider the opportunities to feed upon Indian revenues for "experts" from England. The G. I. P. administration had brought out from England a special claims officer when it could have secured dozens of Indians for the job.

Mr. N. M. Joshi was thoroughly justified in saying in his vigorous contribution to the debate on Mr. Kunzru's motion that if the Presidents of the German or Soviet Republics gave their judgment that European railway servants were really efficient, he could believe that; but he could not accept the judgment of the present Railway Board. India will wholeheartedly agree with him in his analysis that "the Indian railways were opened mainly for providing employment for Europeans, for marketing their goods, and for affording them transport facilities." As Europeans are costly, and as the Anglo-Indians are considered to have a special eugenic claim upon them by the Europeans, the latter have been allowed a preponderating proportion in holding jobs which the "pucca" European does not care to hold. Even Colonel Gidney had to confess that Anglo-Indianisation of the railways had become a "monopoly." Sir P. Thakurdas pointed out that on the oldest railway in India the East Indian, there were only two Indian drivers, as against 284 Anlo-Indian drivers. The Assembly can no longer be fooled by the old bureaucratic trick of pitting one community against another. What the Indian public wants is a just, equitable and truly national policy in managing the railways of the country and it is convinced that so long as the spirit which actuates the Railway lords is anti-Indian their promises will mean nothing whatsoever. True Indianisation must begin at the top. It must begin with the Railway Board.

UNCONSCIONABLE.

We understand that the General Member, who is in charge of the Development Department, will to-day make a demand for the supplementary grant of Rs. 60,500 to defray Mr. Harvey's expenses in the now memorable Nariman Libel Case. As announced exclusively in the "Chronicle" last week, the question of this grant was brought before the Finance Committee of the Council, but, thanks to the stout opposition of Nationalist members, the sanction of the Committee could not be obtained. It is, perhaps, in view of the uncompromising attitude of non-official members of the Committee, that the Member in charge of the Department and not the Finance Member, who, if rumour speaks true, would not accept the responsibility for the step, will to-day ask for the sanction of the Council for the grant. The Council, we have no doubt, will unhesitatingly and summarily reject the demand as an outrage alike on public decency and its own dignity. It is amazing that, after the verdict of the Court, Government should have the hardihood to violate the spirit of their own pledge given to the public in their Resolution sanctioning the prosecution of Mr. Nariman and subsequently repeated several times in the Council that "if the complaint is dismissed due to Mr. Nariman proving his allegations, the cost would be borne by Mr. Harvey." Now, no right-thinking man, having read and studied the Court's judgment in the case would avoid coming to the conclusion that, in the light of their own pledge, there is no justification whatever for Government defraying the cost of Mr. Harvey and thus muleting the taxpayer to the tune of several thousands of rupees at a time when the Minister of Education has no money to carry into effect the provisions of the Compulsory Education Act and resorts to the reprehensible expedient of raising fees in Government schools and colleges.

For, what was the principal allegation of Mr. Nariman? Let us see the reply in the Magistrate's own words. The Magistrate says: "The main gravamen of the charge was that the alteration of 5|8 into 7|8 inch bars was made deliberately in the indent by the Superintending Engineer." This was a definite allegation of fact. The complainant himself described Mr. Nariman's offence in similar terms. He said in the course of his complaint: "The first statement therefore made by Mr. Nariman that the complainant had deliberately altered the indent is untrue and was untrue to the knowledge of Mr. Nariman at the time he read the words he complained of in para 3 above. Mr. Nariman also knew that the addition was made by the complainant's supervisor and not by the complainant although as the head of the office he had to accept the responsibility." "The complainant says that the imputations referred to above, made by Mr. Nariman are false, these imputations being the imputations of a Superintending Engineer having intentionally altered the indent and ordered wrong-sized superfluous bars." Now, what are the findings of the Magistrate on this allegation? The Magistrate held: "Mr. Harvey's evidence when he propounded his new theory about the ordering of the bars was so vague and halting and inconsistent with the facts proved that His Worship could not accept it as true. ..... The Magistrate held that the allegation that 7|8 inch bars were not required and were ordered was true..... After examining all the evidence on the point no doubt was left in the mind of His Worship that 'the order of the bars was a blunder on the part of the Department and the Court had not got the true explanation." The answers given by Sir Cowasji Jehangir on materials given by Mr. Harvey were found to be wrong. It was, indeed, the Magistrate said, a very grave matter for a department to furnish erroneous explanations to a General Member knowing that the latter was bound to act on it. It is true, of course, that the Magistrate held that though the bars were ordered in excess of requirements and of a wrong size it did not necessarily follow that this was done out of corrupt or dishonest motives. But this did not constitute the allegation for which Mr. Nariman was prosecuted and we trust the Council will not allow itself to be side-tracked into a discussion of the motives of Mr. Harvey, but confine its attention solely to the allegation which, in accordance with the undertaking given by Government, Mr. Nariman was expected to prove. While exonerating Mr. Harvey from the charge of corruption and bribery, the Magistrate held that the change in the indent "might have been due to an error of judgment, incompetency, carelessness, negligence or wrong calculations" and discussing Mr. Nariman's plea of justification the Magistrate pointed out how the latter was handicapped in his defence by the disappearance of documents and the incorrect explanations given in the Council. "If a false explanation was given by a party", the Magistrate said, "he could not have much of a grievance if his conduct and action were misunderstood, particularly when ugly rumours were afloat."

The members of the Council, we submit, have no concern with the fact whether Mr. Harvey acted as regards the indent with dishonest motives or not. They have to see whether the bars were ordered in excess of requirement and of a wrong size and on this vital issue they must be guided by the Magistrate's judgment which is clear. They cannot also ignore the consideration whether, apart from the Magistrate's finding, an officer who furnished incorrect explanations to a General Member who was thereby led to mislead the Council, has any moral right to the payment of cost in a case against one of their own colleagues who has completely vindicated his position. For them to sanction the grant would be to pass a vote of censure on themselves; for this self-stultifying action would mean that they have no regard for the privilege and dignity of their own House which were assailed when Government thoughtlessly sanctioned the prosecution of one of their colleagues instead of instituting an independent enquiry into the affairs of the Development Department. The prosecution of Mr. Nariman has been condemned by public opinion as a public outrage and if the Council gives its approval to that outrage by sanctioning the grant, it will richly deserve the denunciation of all right-thinking citizens for its inexcusable acceptance of an unconscionable demand.

STRENGTHENING THE BOYCOTT

The United Provinces Legislative Council decided, on Saturday, after a heated debate lasting for two days, to adopt a resolution boycotting the Simon Commission. The resolution is textually the same as that carried in the Assembly on the 18th instant. The popular parties in the U. P. Legislature deserve to be particularly congratulated on their success, because the fight they had to put up for the vindication of national self-respect was evidently keen and extraordinarily difficult and they could win only by one vote., two of the Ministers resorting to the commendable method of remaining neutral and helping thus the nationalist cause. Their victory is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that so far the United Provinces have been regarded as an easy prey to bureaucratic caprice. In a part of India like the United Provinces where landlordism is rampant and communal strife has the unfortunate effect of impeding the progress of nationalism, official pressure finds it easy to make itself effective and the defeat of officialdom and its ally Jo-hukumism indicates that the movement for the boycott has friends amongst people whom officials would do a great deal to cajole into remaining at least neutral. The cry of the Commission-boosters is that the boycott has not affected Indians with a stake in the country, the landholders and the other propertied interests. The decision of the U. P. Legislature to stand by the boycott is a welcome and conclusive indication that the national affront is being felt by all classes of Indians alike. One provincial legislature after another has declared for the boycott. The Bombay Legislative Council must follow the same self-respecting course and our Ministers must lose no time in declaring their intention to have nothing to do with the Commission.

WHEN DREAMS COME TRUE

THE FIRST VISIT TO INDIA

(BY CANCER.)

India at last. After years of dreaming about her. At first the dream was faint and superficial, and was made up of beautiful buildings, snowy mountains, sunny skies, snakes which one might avoid, and insects which one could not avoid. This was the child's picture and the child did not want to go to a land of heat and insects!

Later when insects ceased to trouble the imagination—, the stories of India's outcasts, of the terrible lives of child widows, in short all the stories told and written by pity-raising missionaries made one feel it was impossible to go to India. It would be too sad, too cruel.

The Quaker ways of worship provides times of silence and meditation, and in these times when one almost "listened" to the harmonious movement of the stars and knew that peace was greater than strife, in those times when one sent out feelers of love and sympathy around the world, there came a sense of something stirring in India. Something spiritual, deep, strong, alive.

When I told this to my sister she said, "Gandhi". That was several years ago, but now I wonder. Was it Rama Krishna?

Then came an interpretation of the inner life and thought of India. First L. D. Barnett's translation "Some Sayings from the Upanishads" with the parable of the tree, and of the fig seed. and the recurring refrain "In this thinness hath this All its essence. It is the True. It is the Self. Thou art it, Svetaketu." And next the poems of Edward Carpenter opening doors into ancient and Eastern wisdom to those of the West who had not locked themselves in too securely with the key of absolute and final truth. Then Edwin Arnold's "Song Celestial" putting the "Bhagavad Gita" into a rhythm easily read by English people.

IN BOMBAY.

The dream of India was reborn, with an inward content, and fed itself on..... books! A part of me started to live in India in advance, in imagination.

And now I am here in Bombay wondering what India herself will show me.

Here in Bombay, the Gateway of the East. Where all the nations of the world compete for her trade. With a glimpse of the Southern Cross, and the Pole Star low down, and the moon changing from the top instead of from the sides. Where men and women keep close touch barefooted with mother earth, or go about in sandals and simple shoes that can so easily be slipped off.

"There is a lady in a sari, "I say to myself, "like they wear in India." "Oh! There is an Indian ox-cart. Yes, and a man carrying a water skin." But I cannot realize I am actually in India.

Here is the crowded market. My hostess is bargaining for oranges while a coolie waits with a big flat basket to carry her purchases to the car. He runs away with it and comes back for more. Being full of warnings about Eastern dishonesty I wonder how she trusts him so, and am glad that she does.

MIXTURE OF EAST AND WEST.

What a mixture of East and West the city is. Bits of London. Bits of New York. Baleonies, and the many frame houses like any American town. Shops to supply all you could wish and more—suggesting, as is the way of shops, the need for things you could quite well do without if you hadn't seen them. A topee is a pressing need. Army and Navy Stores supply it. Now for some cloth ball to clean it. We go to a Chinese shop. When we ask for a reduction in price the boy screws up his eyes almost loosing them in his smile, laughing a long drawn out "Nnnooo" as if it were the best joke he had ever heard.

The traffic follows the English plan, keeping to the left, and the traffic police (in dark blue coats and flat sliees of lemon hats) use large gestures as in England, only a little more clean cut and studied. In America—let us say in some cities, to avoid generalization—the right-turn and left-turn of the traffic-cop is sufficient indication; if he helps you with a gesture it is only from his wrist.

The white clad cricketers on the Maidan must seem strange to the "baseball-fans" of the States. Cool and pleasing they look in their white above the green—a contrast to the dusty ground and dusty clothes of the "Diamond", though Baseball is a very good game to watch once you know the game.

CHART OF COSTUME.

In London I need a map of the city to find my way about. Here I want a chart of costumes to tell me who's who. Did you ever know white could be so gleaming till you saw the Mohammedan's stiff headdress in the sunshine? Or that a tram driver could look so dignified till you saw him dressed in khaki with a big big khaki turban? Or that a boy dressed like the street-car advertisements of Spear-

Continued on page 9.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Volte Face.

The Maharajah of Burdwan, who once described himself as the "chorus girl of the Empire," is now willing to sing to the Birkenhead tune. When the Tory manoeuvre to foist on India an All-White Commission first became known in London, the Maharajah sang a different tune and warned the British Government of the consequence of an Indian boycott of the Commission. Now he accuses the Indian leaders of having committed a "colossal blunder" in withholding support to the Simon Show. This volte face on his part can only be ascribed to the pressure of various influences working on the Maharajah. For once he spoke out his real mind when the affront to Indian self-respect was being prepared. His later effusions, full of sentiments very palatable to British officialdom in India and the Die-Hards in England, will be treated with the contempt they deserve from the vast majority of his countrymen.

Discoveries.

With the presence of the Simon Commission in India a variety of discoveries is being made about Indian political aspirations in Fleet Street and by ex-Governors and other high personages who claim Indian experience. The "Observer," always picturesque in its comments, regards the Assembly resolution to boycott the Commission as only "a damp squib." But the furore of abuse levelled at Pundit Motilal Nehru and the Nationalists by other Fleet Street organs shows that the Assembly's decision to boycott the Commission is looked upon by the British Press as a bombshell and not as a "damp squib." Lord Lytton's discoveries about India are, however, more to the point. Addressing a meeting of British workmen, he said that Britain should either wait to confer self-government on India until the Indian masses were educated or transfer power to those fit to exercise it. The former course, he declared, was "unfair to the educated classes." This is sensible language, but his lordship should realise that Indians have no illusions about officialdom in India being in a hurry to help in the education of the masses.

Indefensible

The Government of Bombay pursue an indefensible and unjust policy in bringing up for passage through the Legislature money bills which secure them additional revenue without giving the Legislature an opportunity to discuss how far the Government can effect retrenchment. Mr. Swaminarayan who contended that the demands for grants should have been given precedence for discussion over revenue producing bills like the Stamp Duties Bill and the Court Fees Bill was absolutely justified in protesting against this official stratagem for securing larger revenue. This policy means that the Government are putting difficulties in the way of the Legislative Council having effective control over the finances of the Presidency. The popular representatives in the Legislature should enter a strong protest against it.

A Sign of The Times.

The Bombay Maharashtrian Youth Conference which held its sitting last week passed a number of resolutions which constitute a clear indication of the desire of the Youth for radical reform in social and political fields. Not the least remarkable of these resolutions was that which declared the opinion of the Conference that "the status of each man and woman in all human races is one of complete equality" which expressed its disapproval of "the inequalities based on caste, creed, colour or religion" and which finally announced the intention of the Conference that it "will encourage interdining and intermarriages with a view to remove caste and race distinctions, etc. and will take steps to bring this about." After this it was only natural that the Conference should have passed another resolution congratulating and approving "Panandikar-Khan and Gangooli-Asaf Ali marriages and similar marriages, which have been or will be celebrated" and condemning "the newspapers and other people, who have persecuted these married couples." These resolutions were not passed unanimously but the fact that they were passed is sufficient indication that the heart of the youths in Maharashtra as well as in other parts of India is sound and that they are all yearning for a national solidarity that will not countenance petty racial and communal prejudices.

Sour Grapes.

The "Saturday Review", as the exponent of British Die-Hard opinion in relation to India, has evidently realised that the boycott of the Simon Commission by all the political parties in India is strong and effective. So it makes the best of a bad job by suggesting that the Commission could have secured only "some superficial advantage" if the Extremists had co-operated with it because such co-operation would have been "nominal". Nationalists in India have, according to the "Saturday Review", "nothing of value to contribute to the discussion of the Indian problem". The proper persons to get at are the Moderates but in that quarter, alas! things are not so bright as the journal would like them to be. The Die-Hard journal, however, gives its readers the great news that many of the Moderates "have lately made co-operation contingent on conditions which the Commission in fact satisfies". Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and his party promptly declared after Sir John Simon's first epistolary effort to rally the Moderates after his arrival in India that the conditions were not satisfactory. But this is not the kind of news, of course, which Fleet Street is interested in broadcasting.

HARTAL GREETS COMMISSION

REPLY TO THE GAGGING ORDER

MR. PRAKASAM'S CONGRATULATIONS TO MADRAS CITIZENS

ELEVENTH HOUR TEA PARTIES

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

The Simon Commission's arrival here has not been followed by any untoward incident. Shops and markets remain closed throughout the city with a few exceptions here and there. The city is very quiet.

Mr. T. Prakasam, M.L.A., in a statement to the Press, says: "Notwithstanding the gagging order of Government under Section 144, Cr. P. C., the calling off of the hartal by the Working Committee and the local Boycott Committee, and the practical suspension on the part of the Congress Committee of all propaganda even in regard to the boycott of the Simon Commission, the hartal observed in Madras to-day has been very nearly as good as that of the 3rd February, except for the running of a few taxis and tram-cars. I have gone round the whole city and suburbs, and shops, markets and other business places have all been closed."

Mr. Prakasam further observes that Messrs. Harrisons, which was attacked on the 3rd instant "by badmashes" has been closed to-day.

PEOPLE'S DETERMINATION.

"I offer my sincerest congratulations", he concludes, "to the citizens of Madras of all classes and communities for observing so loyally such a hartal. It is only such determination on the part of the people that ultimately tells on the minds of their own leaders and the British public."—A. P.

THE SIMONS AT MADRAS

OFFICIALS' RECEPTION AT STATION

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

Sir John Simon and members of the Statutory Commission arrived this morning at Madras by a special train. As the train steamed into the Central Station platform there were loud and enthusiastic demonstrations from a friendly gathering including officials and non-officials.

Viscount Burnham was the first to get Mr. Conram Smith, Private Secretary, and Major Hobbs, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, and Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Chief Secretary, were the first to board the train and garland Sir John Simon and his colleagues. Sir John is staying with the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court. The other members proceeded to the Government House. —A. P.

POLICE SHOW IN MADRAS

EVEN BYE-LANES GUARDED

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

Armed police in motor lorries are parading the principal thoroughfares and foot police are doing likewise in the bye-lanes.—A. P.

TRUTH ABOUT TEA PARTIES

DR. KINCHLEW'S STATEMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

The following statement has been issued by Dr. S. Kitchlew, Secretary, All-India Muslim League: A private communication received from Madras by Moulvi Syed Murtaza, M.L.A., President of the Madras Presidency Muslim League, states that a tea-party is to be given to the Simon Commission by an organisation which has newly come into being and styles itself the Madras Presidency Muslim League, and by another newly-formed organisation called the People's Party, of both of which Mr. Syed Mahomed Padsha is the President.

NOTHING TO DO WITH COMMISSION.

I wish it to be known that the only Madras Presidency Muslim League affiliated to the All-India Muslim League is that of which Moulvi Syed Murtaza is the President; and like the All-India Muslim League, the Provincial League too is determined to have nothing to do with the Simon Commission and is taking no part whatever in giving this tea-party to the Commission.

MR. PRAKASAM REGRETS WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

At this evening's meeting held at the Tamil Nadu Office, the subjects being the boycott of the Simon Commission, under the presidesy of Mr. K. Nageshwar. rao, Mr. Prakasham moved that meeting should be held at the Tilak Ghat and other places and two hundred volunteers should go to the Central Station carrying the black flags. Speaking on his motion, he said that he keenly regretted the decision of the Working Committee calling off the hartal in Madras. In fact, he was not aware of it until to-day. He said they should be prepared to run risks and take soundly to task the Simon Boycott Propaganda Committee. When the little villages, the concluded, thrust their black flags into the noses and the eyes of the Commission should they not do likewise as citizens of a big city.

MR. PRAKASAM WITHDRAWS RESOLUTION.

Mr. B. Sambamurty appealed to Mr. Prakasam to respect the resolution of the Working Committee, and withdraw his motion. Though disgusted with the Working Committee, they should, like true Congressmen, obey its decision since the Congress is the only organisation which is working for the upliftment of the country. He was prepared to disobey day after to-morrow when the Working Committee's decision would not be binding but still section 144 would be in force. Dr. Varadrajulu also requested Mr. Prakasham to withdraw his resolution. The resolution was then by leave withdrawn. —Free Press.

SAMPLE OF RECEPTION

DEAD MAN GREETS COMMISSION

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

The "Forward" published a letter dated New Delhi, February 11th. under headline "Dead Man Greets Commission" written by the assistant Secretary of the Statutory Commission thanking for the message of greetings of one Kshitshpadapal of Village Kadambgachi District 24 Parganas saying that none was found in the village of that name and that one Kshitpadapal died 15 years ago.—Free Press.

MIXED RECEPTION ENROUTE

ONGOLE, Feb. 25.

There were demonstrations of a mixed nature on the railway route when the Simon Commission travelled to Ongole from Guntur to-day

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ETHICS

APPEAL TO LAWYERS

MADRAS, Feb. 24.

In an appeal issued to the local lawyers who it is understood are getting up functions in honour of the Simon Commission, Mr. Satyamurti says that the argument that politics ought to be separated from social ethics is not observed in practice by the Europeans and, referred to the treatment accorded to Sir Subramaniyam Ayer and to the memory of Mr. Montague by the Europeans as instances. —Free Press.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

POSITION IN MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

With regard to the no-confidence motion in the Madras Legislative Council, it is gathered that the required number of 42 will not stand up in their seats for the motion while half a dozen Independents would support the Swarajists. The Justicites will be disinclined to support the Swarajists.—Free Press.

DISOBEDIENCE OF MAGISTERIAL ORDER

ANDHRA LEADERS DISCUSS MEASURES

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

Informal conversations are proceeding among the Andhra leaders now in the city on the question of disobeying Magisterial orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. T. Prakasam, Pre-

(Continued on next page.)

"PIONEER'S" CHARGES EXPOSED.

GOVERNMENT'S AUTOCRATIC POLICY

PROTEST AGAINST NABHA'S INTERNMENT

Emphatic protest against the despotic action of the Government of India in removing the ex-Maharaja of Nabha from Allahabad to Kodaikanal was recorded at a well-attended public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha. Mr. K. K. Suntoke presided.

"PIONEER'S" CHARGES.

Opening the proceedings of the evening, the chairman said that they had met there to enter their emphatic protest against the treatment the Government of India has been giving to the ex-Maharaja of Nabha for a number of years. The ex-Maharaja of Nabha was not charged definitely with any specific charge nor was there any open inquiry about him. But according to the "Pioneer" of Allahabad the ex-Maharaja committed a grave offence of gravitating towards the Nationalist cause while he was nominated on the Imperial Legislature while he was the Crown-Prince of Nabha, that he held his coronation without any reference to the Lieut. Governor of the Punjab, and that he was extravagant etc.

Examining the charges levelled against the ex-Maharaja, Mr. Suntoke stated that the fact that it was not only right but it was also creditable for the ex-Maharaja to have sided with the Nationalist cause when he was a member of the legislature whether elected or nominated. On that count, the ex-Maharaja was not only not—guilty but he was also an illustrious example to the princes of India. Speaking about the other charges alleged by the "Pioneer", the Chairman pointed out that it was necessary to examine the evidence against the ex-Maharaja. The Government of India ought to have at least tried the ex-Maharaja of the charges against him as publicly as the meanest citizen of India. Great secrecy had been maintained by the Government and that was most reprehensible.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION.

Mr. B. T. Desai then moved:—

That this meeting of Bombay citizens expresses the strongest condemnation of the despotic action of the Government in its treatment of the Maharaja of Nabha.

This meeting condemns the action of Government in bringing about the enforced abdication in 1923 of the Maharaja as being unjust and unconstitutional. It does not recognise the right of Government arbitrarily to enforce the abdication of a Ruling Prince of India and assume the administration of his State.

This meeting condemns the recent action of the Government in depriving Maharaja Gurucharan Singh of his title and privileges attaching thereto, reducing his allowance from the State and interning him at Kodaikanal.

This meeting further strongly protests against the lawless and despotic action involved in arresting any citizens in British India without due process of law, and spiriting him away and forcibly detaining him virtually as a prisoner. It regards the action thus taken by Government against the Maharaja Gurucharan Singh of Nabha as a defiance of constitutional law and liberty and it calls upon the Government of India to produce the evidence it alleges is in its possession of acts of disloyalty by the Maharaja, and to afford him the opportunity of defending himself before an open enquiry, conducted according to recognised legal usage.

Until this is done this meeting refuses to recognise the right of Government to condemn and penalise the Maharaja or to accept in any way the statement that he has been guilty of acts of disloyalty.

This meeting assures Maharaja Gurucharan Singh of the sympathy of his fellow-countrymen in the sufferings he is undergoing through the despotic conduct of the Government and pledges itself to support in every possible way such action as may be taken to secure that justice is done to the Nabha cause in every respect.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha seconding the resolution said that the internment of the Nabha Ex-Maharaja indicated clearly that the Government of India had no strength behind them in spite of all their military and air-crafts. The speaker asserted that the deportation of ex-Maharaja was only an example of the policy adopted by the Government of India since the Non-co-operation movement regarding the Sikhs. They (Government) wanted to put down the Sikh movement and, Mr. Bharucha opined that it was unfortunate that the Congress had decided not to take up the Sikh movement. Continuing, Mr. Bharucha said that the insult to Nabha was a great national insult and the people of India should express their resentment in a practical way by boycotting the British goods.

Mr. B. G. Kher condemned the way in which the Maharaja had been kidnapped and said that the action of the Government of India reminded them of the days of Lord Dalhousie and Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi.

"AUTOCRATIC WAYS OF GOVT."

Mr. B. G. Horniman said that he supported the resoltion for two reasons one because the man concerned was a patrio-

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"NATIONALISM NOT A HOSTILE MOVEMENT"

LORD LYTTON ON INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS

EXPERIMENTAL CHARACTER OF REFORMS

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Speaking at the Workingmen's College, Lord Lytton said he was satisfied that there were plenty of Indians in Bengal competent to undertake responsibilities of Government. Those entrusted with high executive duties had justified the trust imposed in them, but the majority of the population could not be expected to be ready for many years for direct representation. Britain should either wait to confer self-government until the masses were educated, or transfer power to those fit to exercise it. The former course would be unfair to educated classes. He, therefore, suggested the retention of some power until the masses were educated and the whole of India had been fully enfranchised. He advised the audience to study the Indian problems. He did not consider that nationalism was an unnatural and hostile movement. It was the inevitable consequence of the political unification movement.

DIFFERENT OPINIONS.

Lord Lytton continued: "We desire to prove the success of Democracy in India in a limited field before we agree to its application in full. Indians on the contrary are determined to prove the failure of all the limited experiments. Thus even the best friends of Indians aspirations in Britain find it increasingly difficult to reconcile the opinion of two countries." —Reuter.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION, A DAMP SQUIB

"OBSERVER'S" COMMENTS

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The "Observer" says: "The Assembly resolution boycotting the Simon Commission has proved a damp squib—inevitable since it was carried by a handful of votes, whereas it takes unanimity to make boycott. Its nullity is emphasised by the Council of State and the friendliness with which the Commission was received in the ex-Swarajist stronghold of Calcutta. Sir John Simon has rightly refused to take the resolution tragically, and of course, has not given a hint of any new proposal. Swarajists instead of imposing the boycott are themselves isolated, with the Commission unperturbed and Indian minorities united against them.—Reuter.

VIGOROUS BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Bengal under the lead of the Congress is carrying on a vigorous boycott propaganda. Public meetings and processions are being held everyday, and the vow to discard British cloth is reiterated. Enquiries show that the sale of Khaddar has increased considerably in the course of the last two weeks.—Free Press.

REVISION OF INSTRUCTIONS RE-CONGRESS RESOLUTION

LEADERS TO FRAME REPRESENTATION TO A. I. C. C.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

The Congress Party did not participate in the proceedings of the Assembly today. In the evening important leaders of the Congress Party met with a view to frame a representation to the All-India Congress Committee for further revision of instructions in furtherance of the Congress resolution. The sub-committee of the All-Party Conference is holding its sittings daily. It is believed that the sub committee has decided that adult franchise may be recommended that a bicameral system of legislature may be done away with.—Free Press

MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL

TO CONSIDER UNITY RESOLUTION ON 5TH MARCH

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League met to-day with Mr. M. A. Jinnah in the chair. The resolution on the Hindu-Muslim question adopted by the recent Leaders' Conference organised by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress was considered, and having regard to the attitude of the represetatives of the Hindu Maha Sabha, it was resolved to call a special meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League at Delhi on the 5th March at the offices of the League at 11 a.m. to consider it further.

The Secretary of the League was authorised to invite other leading Mussalmans also whose presence at the meeting might be considered desirable, even if they were not members of the Council of the League. Mr. Jinnah has issued an appeal impressing upon those invited the necessity of attending the meeting. Among those who attended to-day's meeting were Mr. Jinnah, Maulavi Muhammad Yakub, Mr. Muhammad Rafique, Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury, Mr. Shah Muhammed Zubair, Mr. Syed Murtuza, Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan, Sir Abdul Qayam, Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Mr. Muhammad Ali, and Dr. Kitchelew.—A.P.

STABILISATION OF FRANC

ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF GOLD TO FRANCE

LONDON, Feb. 26.

New York.—Seven and a half million dollars gold was shipped to France to-day bringing the total to twenty-five million dollars despatched in three months. It is believed that the accumulation is preliminary to the expected stabilisation of the franc in spring.—Reuter's Special.

PRINCIPLE OF EQUAL PARTNERSHIP

MR JINNAH ON INDIA'S DEMAND

REASONS FOR BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION

POSITION OF CONSTITUTIONAL PARTIES IN ASSEMBLY.

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

The question raised in some influential quarters as to whether the constitutional parties in the Assembly had any alternative proposal or whether they had surrendered themselves to the Congress lead, and thereby committed themselves to the next step of non-co-operation or revolution, formed the subject matter of an interview which a press representative sought from Mr. Jinnah, leader of the Independents, whose votes determine the lobby position on all critical divisions.

Mr. Jinnah said: I am sorry to note that both the spokesmen of Government and some of the Anglo-Indian newspapers and the British Press persistently ignored the real point of difference between the Government and the constitutional parties in India—nay frantic efforts are made to distort and surppress the point of view to which there is no answer. I made it quite clear in my speech in the Assembly that the procedure laid down by Sir John Simon did not give an authoritative voice either in the collection of proper material and evidence or status and powers for taking decisions by way of recommendations of the Commission to Parliament. Hence our objection is based mainly on principle and unless a Commission is set up on which British and Indian Statesman are invited to sit on equal terms, we cannot conscientiously take part or share in the work of the Commission as at present constituted.

A FUNDAMENTAL FALLACY.

There is a fundamental fallacy in the argument that this cannot be done because Parliament is the ultimate judge and sovereign authority to legislate. It is not disputed that Parliament is the ultimate authority having power to legislate and sanction such a constitution as may be considered proper, and I may point out that no student of constitutional history can for a single moment challenge the proposition. Was it not Parliament that ultimately undertook to legislate a constitution for self-governing Canada, Australia, South Africa and the Free State of Southern Ireland? And yet as to what was going to be the ultimate constitution in all these dominions was arrived at by different preliminary methods in each case, and Parliament gave legislative effect to the various conclusions arrived at between the representatives of the respective countries. Why should, therefore, this position of Parliament be put forward as an obstacle in the way of giving representatives of India an equal status and equal power in the mission of investigation and enquiry which must result in definite recommendations to Parliament?

OBJECTIONS TO THE COMMISSION.

Mr. Jinnah when asked to enumerate his objections to the scheme as announced and where it fell short of his criterion, replied: Acceptance of this Commission as constituted, means absolute negation of the doctrine of partnership. Let Britain tell us in plain words that they do not recognise doctrine of partnership that India is a dependency and that they have therefore, taken the decision of appointing this Commission without consulting any popular spokesman in the Assembly or outside it. And after the announcement in Parliament, Sir John Simon has, I presume, in consultation with his colleagues, again laid down the procedure without consulting, as far as I know, any accredited Indian representatives. And now we are told by Lord Birkenhead and Sir John Simon that the machine represented by the Simon Commission will proceed to perform its allotted function no matter what every political party in the country may say. And we were recently told that it is not the political opinion of India that matters, but the interests of millions of Mussalmans, of Anglo-Indians and millions of depressed classes whose trustees have appointed this Commission for the benefit of the interests of these unprotected wretches.

BRITAIN'S THREAT.

Lord Olivier who, we are told, is at one with Lord Birkenhead has recently given a definition of one nation masquerading under the doctrine of trusteeship where another nation is concerned. I would ask our the opponents to read a recent pronouncement of Lord Olivier. We cannot even resort to the Court of Chancery. Assuming that the appointment which is claimed has any foundation of validity, we are told that if we do not accept what has been definitely and finally decided, the only other course open to us is a revolution. Are we prepared for it? On my own part, I want to make it clear that we are still in the arena of constitutional struggle, and as such, we cannot be coerced or intimidated into accepting the position which we conscientiously think is wrong either by threats that we shall we dragged into non-co-operation or revolution or by being told that we shall lose what little we might have got for our country by acquiescing and consenting to a policy and programme which reduced India from its position of partnership to that of utter subordination and dependency.

Can any doubt be left on the point after the frank reply which Mr. Crerar, the Home Member gave on behalf of the Government in replying to the debate on Saturday last? I challenged Government whether Indian representatives have equal power and equal rights under the present scheme, and what was Mr. Crerar's reply in the Assembly? He said in speaking on behalf of the Government of India that the authority that appointed the Commission was Parliament and the King, that the procedure can only be decided upon by the Commission and is laid down by the Chairman of the Commission, and that the Government of India have no power in the matter. He, however, advised me as a counsel to take up a brief on behalf of my poor client, the people of India, and make the best of it. But Mr Crerar forgets that my client refuses to recognise the tribunal appointed, and the scheme and procedure laid down.

PRINCIPLE OF PARTNERSHIP.

What is it that will meet your point of view was the next question addressed to Mr. Jinnah. He said: I have made it quite clear over and over again that constitutional parties in India can only work this Commission provided principles of equal status, equal powers, and equal rights are conceded to the accredited representatives of Indian people in this enquiry. Once this formula is accepted, then will be time to consider ways and means of giving effect to it. It is not a question merely of sentiment nor of self-respect only which undoubtedly constitute great factors in human conduct and attitude; but it means consenting to a violation of the doctrine of partnership. I go further and say, also from the practical point of view, I am convinced having had experience of serving on the Muddiman Committee and the Skeen Committee that without the position of India being secured on these terms, incalculable injustice and harm will be done to the cause of India.

SAMOAN CRISIS.

250 "ILLEGAL" POLICE PROTECTED

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Wellington.—A message from Apia says that 250 members of the illegal police organised by Mau have been arrested by the white and Samoan police protected by an armed naval force from the cruisers Dunedin and Diomede.—Reuter.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL

ENGLAND BEATS FRANCE

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the Rugby International at Twickenham, England beat France by eighteen points to eight.

In the Rugby International at Murrayfield, Ireland beat Scotland by 13 points to 5.

In the Association Football International at Glasgow, Ireland beat Scotland by one goal to nil.—Reuter.

"SELF-GOVT.—A CALAMITY"

DEPRESSED CLASSES TO CO-OPERATE?

MR, RAJAH'S PLEA FOR THEIR UPLIFT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, a member of the Legislative Assembly representing the Depressed Classes, presiding over the Special Session of the All-India Depressed Classes Conference in Delhi, outlined some of the points which he thought should be placed before the Statutory Commission on their behalf. At the outset, Mr. Rajah claimed that their movement was a national movement for the uplift of sixty millions of people. He did not want to include in the term depressed classes any class that did not belong to the untouchable or Adi-Hindu communities for, he said there were many who wished to come under the category of the depressed classes only to get special treatment flom the Government.

SELF-GOVERNMENT THE GREATEST CALAMITY.

The main question before the depressed classes was whether they had benefitted by the transference of power from the bureaucracy to those returned to the legislatures as the representatives of the people and whether the Montford Reforms had increased their happiness. His answer was an emphatic no. The greatest calamity that could befall India was the immediate grant of self-government. The administration of the Transferred Subjects in the Provinces had not been a success because the proper type of men whom democracy required men with liberal sympathies, transcending distinctions of caste and creed had not been produced. The depressed classes would co-operate with the Simon Commission in order to tell the commission that for two thousand years and more the so-called high caste Indians had treated them worse than beasts. A dog could sleep in the bed of its Brahman master but a person of the depressed classes was treated as borbarians had been treated in the darkest ages of the world, and he was made to live in hovels not fit for pigs to live in.

NEED OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATION.

They would tell the Commission that they could not but view with fear and anxiety the decreasing power of the British element, and the increasing power of the caste-bound oligarchy and that the Commission should on no account sacrifice the interests of the weak and minority communities out of deference to the wishes and sentiments of the majority community. They mould tell them that the politically-minded classes who formed but a microscopic minority were now nervous of being exposed on the question of their real attitude towards the depressed classes and were therefore afraid of facing the Commission. Unless the depressed classes, who formed one-sirth of the population of India were given the fullest opportunity for growth physical, mental, moral and spiritual, India would never get Swaraj. They wanted proper and adequate representation in the various legislatures through communal electorates and not by nomination. Communal representation through special electorates on a differential franchise qualification was needed to enable them to send real representatives who alone could faithfully communicate to Government the wishes of the depressed classes. Mr. Rajah also pleaded for the appointment of one member of the depressed classes on the Cabint of Provincial Governors and also one on the Executive Council of the Viceroy. Concluding, he declared that the depressed classes did not want to join any party. They had their own party and they would do what they thought was right and wise.—A. P.

PARSIS AND BOYCOTT.

WELCOME TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY'S DECISION

At a meeting of the Council of the Parsi Central Association of Bombay the following resolution moved by Mr. Shapurji Gazder and seconded by Mr. E. R. Heerjibehedin, was passed:—

"The Parsi Central Association welcomes the decision of the Indian Legislative Assembly on the 18th instant to boycott the Simon Commission and requests the representative of the Association on the Parsi Federal Council to move such a resolution at an early meeting of the Council."

LIEUT. COL. H. P. LEIGH DEAD

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The death has occurred of Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Leigh.—Reuter's Special.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND

DR. AMBEDKAR EXPLAINS

For some weeks past Dr. Ambedkar and the Satyagraha Conference of untouchables at Mahad have been the subject of much adverse comment not only in the orthodox Hindu Press but also in journals that are definitely committed to the removal of untouchability. Most of the Marathi journals came under the second variety and may generally speaking be divided into three classes, viz., N. C. O., Responsivist and Non-Brahman. The principal points that these journals make in their attacks against Dr. Ambedkar and his friends are (1) his alleged excess of burning the Manusmriti, and (2) his alleged acquiescence in the Kolaba Collector's order to stop Satyagraha. In the whole controversy there are many other charges and counter-charges made against either party, but they are not very material. Dr. Ambedkar has now published in "Bahishkrit-Bharat" quite a lengthy account of the Conference and met the charges made against him. He does not fight shy of the first accusation against him and defends it by saying that in as much Manusmriti ordains and sanctifies the age-long oppression and exploitation of the untouchable Hindus by the so-called high-class Hindus, this main source of present-day Hindu law deserves to be burnt. While meeting the second charge, Dr. Ambedkar takes the wind out of the sails of his opponents when he states that no gagging order was ever passed against and therefore there never arose any question of disobeying it. All that he did was, he was pursuaded to postpone the Satyagraha to a later day by the Collector of Kolaba and he did entirely in the interests of the Satyagrahis and the untouchables. He leaves perfect liberty to his critics to say anything against him on this distinct ground.

BARDOLI AND ALIBAG.

Nearly all journals in Maharashtra have heartily supported the movement of passive resistance started by the peasants in Alibag-Pen and Bardoli-Choryashi. "Swarajya" of Poona recommends the Alibag people to prepare to follow the Bardoli plan of keeping unpaid the whole of the increased assessment. instead of only one rupee that has been decided upon, while "Kesari" advises the Bardoli people to be more practical slow but sure. and adopt the Alibag plan, which the paper argues clearly, brings out the resisting spirit of the people, entails less self-sacrifice, causes more worry to Government and the 25 per cent. fine due to default also becomes proportionately less. The paper, however, says that it does not want to stand in the way of people who have made up their mind to brave every danger.

DIVA-DASGAON RAILWAY.

The "Kolaba Samachar" (Pen) publishes an account of a meeting held in Bombay in which G. I. P. R. officials, Government officers and prominent men from Kolaba District to consider the contemplated alignment of the Diva-Dasgaon Railway line. It was decided after much discussion, says the journal, that no change should be made in the present plan. Dwelling on the advantages to the Konkan Districts from this railway project the journal says it will mean easier communication between Bombay and Kolaba, Alibag and Pen and Panwel, which towns, the paper says, are otherwise the natural suburbs of Bombay like Thana, Kalyan and Bassein will greatly develop, when trains actually begin to run.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

"Balvant" (Ratnagiri) expresses satisfaction that despite a good deal of running down that Maharashtra had to suffer at the hands of other provinces for the reasonably equivocal and non-committal attitude of Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar, Maharashtra has shown that it was never behind in the race for boycott and hartal. The journal congratulates Maharashtra leaders in the Congress for following up the hartal tide by a proclamation of boycott of British goods and setting about actual propaganda in its favour. The journal makes the definite suggestion that at least 1,000 volunteers in each District should be collected, who will give one full week in a year entirely to Congress reconstruction work and a voluntary tax of one pice per rupee on their annual income. This will easily make the Congress so powerful, opines the journal, as it never before was.

"Rashtraveer" (Belgaum), a Non-Brahman paper, makes similar suggestions to build up the necessary sanction, behind the boycott and hartal movement.

EQUALITY, THE WATCHWORD.

"Jagriti" (Baroda), a level-headed Non-Barhman paper, dwells on the new way of thinking that characterises the younger generation of Maharashtra. The journal says, the future of Maharashtra can be shaped by the young men of all communities and religions in Maharashtra only if they hold up the banner of equality-all-round aloft and refuse to have anything to do with obsolete and out-of-date sayings of the "Shrutis" and "Smritis" and accept reason alone as their watchword.

CINEMA COMMITTEE AT NAGPUR.

"Maharashtra" (Nagpur), commenting on the work of the Cinema Committee, says an attempt is sought to be made to create prejudice against American films in favour of British ones. In the opinion of the journal, there is nothing to choose between the two and Indians must be prepared to sift advantages and disadvantages of both, in their search for knowledge and information.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

AGRICULTURISTS DETERMINED ATTITUDE

STUDENTS TO HELP THE MOVEMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 25.

There is a certain section of people who hold pessimistic views about the earnestness of the people of Bardoli with regard to the no-tax campaign, but one will easily find, if he cares to move in the Taluka and approach the landholders, that they have seriously pledged themselves to this movement of their own accord, and not at the instigation of Non-co-operators as is generally believed by this section.

The feeling of the people of the Taluka can be easily judged by the reply given to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, by a peasant of a very ordinary rank, at a crowded meeting held the day before at Ambheta Village, when Mr. Vallabhbhai enquired of the people gathered there, as to whether they were to stick to the last to the present movement or were going betray their leaders. This peasant got up immediately from his seat and replied in a very significant tone that he did not know to make a speech but that he would assure Mr. Vallabhbhai that they have decided not to pay a pie of the enhanced assessment to the Government even if their bodies were to be cut to pieces. And this bold reply was applauded by enthusiastic cries of Bande-Mataram.

Moreover Mr. Vallabhbhai has organised the whole affair in such a way that it leaves no room for any defection. The whole Taluka has been divided into different divisions, each of which has been placed in charge of one or more veteran Satyagrahis, shch as Dr. Chandoolal of Broach, Messrs. Fulchand Shah, Mohanlal Pandya and others, while Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Abbas Saheb, Imam Saheb Bavazir, Mr. Mahadevbhai Desai and Kalyanji Mehta move from village to villge throughout the Taluka, wherever their help is needed by the people.

STUDENTS TO HELP.

The students of the Patidar Ashram of Surat have resolved to help the movement, and six of them have already reached different villages allotted to them. From Barsad, too, three volunteers, who had taken active part in the Barsad and Nagpur Satyagrahs, went to Bardoli, the day before, with Darbar Gopaldas.

A rather interesting incident has occurred at Ambheti village, where a small piece of land is held by a Brahmin. The land tax on his land which was not enhanced, was only Rs. 3 which he paid up. For this action on his part, the people the village have boycotted him, and di not call him to perform the marriage ceremonies. The Brahmin thus lost nearly one hundred rupees.

In Valod village, where notices on 15 Banias have already been served, five more landholders and a Bania of Bijapur village have been served with similar notices, but they are foredoomed to share the same fate as in the previous case.

PLEDGE OF NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, Feb. 24.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel who had gone to Ahmedabad for a couple of days returned here yesterday with Sjt. Mahadevbhai Desai and left for Sarbhan with Sjt. Abbas S. Tyabji. The party headed by Sjt. Vallabhbhai visited Puni, Ambheti, Pardi, Waghech and Sarbhan and addressed crowded meetings of agriculturists at all these places. At Ambheti a leading agriculturist assured Sjt. Vallabhbhai thus: "Happen what may. We wouldn't pay the enhanced revenue even if we are cut to pieces."

Messrs. Gopaldas Desai, Mohanlal Pandya and Khushalbhai Patel have been visiting villages in the Kadod area. All the Bania agriculturists in Valod have signed the Satyagraha pledge. Some of them have been served with notices to pay up the revenue. They have determined not to pay and remain firm in their pledge. Messrs. Fulchand Kasturchand, R. N. Pathek, Swami Shivanand and two ladies have joined the Satyagraha Volunteer Corps from Kathiawad.

A largely attended meeting of the Raniparaj community was held on Tuesday when Matarbhai, a member of the committee made an affidavit stating that he was assaulted for not paying up the revenue and was forced him to pay up Rs. seven. The people declared that they would not under any circumstances accept or buy any land that was confiscated by Government from others for not paying the enhanced revenue.

NO-TAX PREPARATIONS.

RAO BAHADUR NAIK'S REPRESENTATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 19.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee who had left for Ahmedabad, has returned to Bardoli with Mr. Mahadeo Desai yesterday.

GOVT.'S REPLY TO MR. VALLABHBHAI.

It is understood that a letter has been received from the Government of Bombay in reply to a letter written by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, stating that the action of the Settlement Officer is right and the Government is unable to change the resolution.

GOVT. ASKED TO POSTPONE REVISION WORK.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai H. Naik, M.L.C., and President of the Surat District Local Board, has written a letter to the Hon. Home Member of the Bombay Government regarding the increased rates of land revenue and has drawn his attention to the resolution passed by the Conference of Bardoli Taluka cultivators. The letter requests Government to postpone the revision work which has been done in Bardoli and Choryasi Taluka as of the Surat District and to appoint as early as possible a Committee to discuss the whole question of land revenue in the light of public demands.

The Council of the Students of Patidar Ashram, Surat, has passed a resolution supporting the movement of Bardoli Taluka and promising assistance in sending volunteers if need arises.

PROPAGANDA WORK IN VILLAGES.

Propaganda work is proceeding fast apace and public meetings are held in the various villages. At a public meeting at Varod, largely attended by the residents of the surrounding villages, a resolution to offer Satyagraha was carried. Many of the assembled persons promised to abide by the resolution and signed the pledge.

The inhabitants of Bardoli proper have not paid up their revenue, though they had not passed any resolution till now. Local Muslims have been participating in the movement from the very begining.

YOOVAK SANGHA AT SURAT.

At a meeting held here under the presidentship of Mr. L. M. Gandhi, it was decided to organise a Yoovak Sangha, and a Committee was accordingly appointed to frame the rules and regulations.

37 FISHERMEN RESCUED FROM WATERY GRAVE

LONDON, Feb. 25

Helsingfors.—The ice-breaker "Lenin" rescued in the nick of time 37 fishermen who had been drifting for a week on the icefloes in the Gulf of Finland. Their provisions had been exhausted and they were exposed to terrible hardships and the danger of icefloes breaking up. Six military aeroplanes reconnoited an extensive area before the fishermen were located.—Reuter.

DELHI UNIVERSITY PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

MAHARAJA OF DATIA'S GENEROUS GIFT

(From a Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

His Highness the Maharaja of Datia presided yesterday afternoon at the prize distribution of the Delhi University at St. Stephen's College ground. There was a large gathering of members of the Court and students. Rai Bahadur Lala Moti Sagar, Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University, welcomed His Highness in a few well-chosen words and in requesting His Highness to distribute prizes paid a high tribute to the Maharaja of Datia for his keen interest in education generally and in the Delhi University particularly. He mentioned His Highness' generous gift of Rs. 10,000 to the University at the very start and expressed gratitude of the University authorities for attending the function.

His Highness thanked the Vice-Chancellor and announced the award of a gold medal to be named Datia Medial to the best all-round athlete in the University. His Highness then distributed prizes to the winners of different tournaments.

HARTAL GREETS COMMISSION

(Continued from previous page.)

sident of the Andhra Congress Committee, in a statement to the Press, pleads for an effective boycott. A section of Andhras, led by Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi, held the view that the Congress Working Committee's mandate in this regard holds good only for the day of arrival of the Commission, and that the question of disobedience of the Magisterial order on the following days still remains open.—A. P.

MR. PRAKASAM'S REMARKS

MADRAS CHIEF JUSTICE'S REPLY

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

The Hon. Sir V. M. Couttstretter, the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, has written to the Press replying to Mr. Prakasam's reference to himself in the recent statement issued by the Andhra Congress leader. He explains that the Law Member and himself have invited Sir John Simon, as being, until the other day, the acknowledged leader of the legal profession in England with his position as the President of the Statutory Commission. Referring to the remark of Mr. Prakasam that the Chief Justice was "until now clever enough not to get mixed up with politics", the Chief Justice says it is no more clever of him to do so than to avoid getting wet by staying indoors on a rainy day.—Free Press.

MR, PRAKASAM SERVED WITH ORDER

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

The police were waiting for Mr. Prakasam's arrival to serve the order on him. The order was served this morning at 10 at his residence by the Police Sub-Inspector.—Free Press.

STUDENTS THREATENED WITH DISMISSAL

COLLEGE PRINCIPAL'S FIAT

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

The Principal of the Municipal College, Salem, has issued a notice to the students of the College threatening summary dismissal of all those students who take active part in the political agitation directed against the authority of the Government.—Free Press.

"PIONEERS" CHARGES EXPOSED.

(Continued from page 7.)

tic Indian. A true son of the motherland; and the second because the act of the Government of India was an infringement of the constitutional rights of Indians. It was true, continued the speaker, that the ex-Maharaja had, while abdicating his throne, given a pledge of loyalty to the Government. But the ideas of loyalty entertained by the Government were very strange. The Maharaja was intensely loyal to the King Emperor and he had tried his best to express that loyalty. The fault of the Maharaja was that he was independent of any slavery and he had the cause of his country at heart.

The resolution was carried 'nem con'.

FRIGHTENING MAHARANI OF NABHA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The whole of the Indian world is now in sympathy with Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba of Nabha on account of the deep wound she has sustained. The deportation and incarceration of the Maharaja Sahib of Nabha has shocked the whole of India, but naturally none has been shocked more bitterly as the Maharani Sahiba. But, there are persons, who have no regard even for the sacred feelings of a devoted and lacerated heart.

The methods adopted by some of the officials and demi-officials to frighten Her Highness into abject surrender are indeed inhuman. I had gone to Dehra Dun to offer my personal sympathy to Her Highness There I came to know that a gentleman closely in touch with the Government of India had come all the way from Delhi to Dehra Dun to frighten Her Highness by telling her that Government considered His Highness to be in close touch with Russians and that was the reason why His Highness was so severely punished, and that even more drastic measures could be expected in the near future. As the antecedents and connections of the gentleman were well-known, no care was paid to his threats. but I bring this fact to the notice of public as it would be of some interest for them to know that how some of the officials or those connected with officialdom in this country can stoop so low and resort to such methods.—Yours etc.

SARDUL SINGH CAVEESHAR

Lahore, Feb. 23.

LATHI DISPLAYS AND SWORDS MANSHIP

TO-DAY'S FREE SHOW BY PROF NANIVADIKAR

Prof. Nanivadikar of Kolhapur who is well-known for his unique feats in lathi displays and swordsmanship, has come over to Bombay. He will display feats to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. on the maidan of the Physical Cultural Institute, near French Bridge, under the presidentship of Dr. Savark. The performance is free to all.

OPPOSITION TO COMMISSION TRANSIENT?

RECOGNITION OF GENUINE NATIONALIST FEELING

SIR MALCOLM'S PIOUS BENEDICTIONS

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the European Association (Punjab Branch) held at the Masonic Hall.

Mr. C. B. Chartres, President, proposing the toast of His Excellency, asked if the vote of the Assembly for a boycott of the Simon Commission was the voice of real India. A large body of men of substance had been dragooned into silence by the tactics of the Opposition. He abhorred the un-India-like discourtesy shown by politicians to the members of the Commission and also disapproved of the Assembly's vote. He was glad to know that the Commission would continue its great task whether with or without the Committee of the Central Legislature, and hoped that Government would adhere to this arrangement and so show their silent friends that they were mindful of them and did not always yield to wild clamour. He however welcomed the growth of Nationalist feeling, which would overcome the present communal ill-feeling; but this growth must be a slow affair born of experiences of many elections and not a spurious growth with race-hatred behind it. He repudiated the suggestion that Europeans in India desired to keep Indians from power. (Hear, hear).

MEANING OF UNITED BOYCOTT.

Sir Malcolm Hailey responding, said that if the result of the union of political parties arising out of a desire to boycott the Commission was to be a reconciliation of the warring communities then it would be of real good; but unfortunately they all knew by experience how unsteady was the structure which was found on shifting sands. (Hear, hear). When he realised how the Assembly voted against the Reserve Bank Bill, against the Simon Commission and against the Navy Bill then he realised that this gesture of dissatisfaction was not of great importance. Opposition to the Commission was transient and when calm light had dispelled the mists then it would be their pride as it was the duty of Europeans to bring all that was best in them in the union of all that was best in India for a liberal solution of the problems for which India was aspiring.—A. P.

MARATHA SAMAJ OF INDORE

SUPPORTS TUKOJI MILLER MARRIAGE

(From a Correspondent.)

INDORE, Feb. 25.

The Maratha Samaj of Indore have strongly supported the conversion of Miss Miller to Hinduism, and her marriage with Sir Tukojirao Holkar.

SIR TUKOJI RAO AND PARTY ARRIVE AT MADRAS

TO GO NEXT TO CALCUTTA

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

Sir Tukojirao Holkar, Miss Miller and party arrived here this afternoon from Bangalore. They will leave this place to-night for Calcutta.—A.P.

VAIN SEARCH FOR SURVIVORS OF "AL CANTARA"

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Life-boats which were put out from Rye and Dungeness returned after a vain search throughout the night for the survivors of "Al Cantara" whose crew numbered between 18 and 20. One of the crew is reported to have been picked up by "Tovarisch." It is feared that rest perished. The first intimation of the collision was an S. O. S. picked up at 8-40 yesterday evening. Another message later cancelled the S. O. S. and declared "all clear" and that life-boats were not required thus causing two hours' delay before help was sent out from the shore.—Reuter.

"AL CANTARA" SURVIVOR CHEERED

TERROR OF PRESSMEN

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The four-masted Soviet barque "Tovaritsch" limped in at Southampton assisted by tugs. One of the "Al Cantara's" crew on board, cheered in heartfelt relief at nearing the land. A representative of the Arcos House on board forbade the Captain to speak to the pressmen. The "Al Cantara's" lifeboats have been washed up. A life buoy in which the body of a seaman from the "Al Cantara" was washed up near Dungeness had a carbide flare attached which, coming into contact with water, showed light automatically.—Reuter's Special.

UNIQUE HONOUR TO AN INDIAN

BARODA, Feb. 26.

Mr. N. M. Dutt, curator of State Libraries, has been appointed as a Fellow of the London Library Association. Mr. Dutt is the first person to get this unique honour in the whole of Asia.—Free Press.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

(BY AN INDIAN.)

Of all countries in the world, India alone has not yet been able to organise a machinery by which it can be found how much premium income under various heads of insurance business is earned by domestic and foreign companies, respectively, in a year. Some time ago, there was a talk of legislation being introduced in the Legislative Assembly in regard to the insurance companies, but as is usual in all matters pertaining to Indian interests, the Bill has been shelved.

STATISTICS ARE ESSENTIAL.

The Indian Insurance companies do not require much direct help from the Government, as this is a kind of business where everything can and should be done by the people themselves. As things stand at present, there are over 100 foreign companies doing business in India, and naturally, there is a lot of competition. But even this competition can be overcome in a short time if the people of India only know how much of the premiums go into the coffers of non-Indian companies and how much to local companies. It is very essential that Government should at once move in the matter to frame a bill compelling all insurance companies doing business in India to file every year a statement showing what premium has been earned, losses paid and expenses incurred on the Indian business. Such statement should be obtained under various headings of business. When once this is done, the rest of the necessary protective legislation will be an easy matter because there will be definite facts before the country and the Government to proceed in accordance with such information.

INSURANCE IS A VITAL INDUSTRY.

Insurance business is considered to be one of the vital industries in every country because of the enormous sums invested by Insurance Companies in nation-building and other activities. These companies play a very useful and active part in the every-day life of the people, but it is only in backward India that things are allowed to drift with the natural result that the industry is allowed to be attacked at our very doors. Our countrymen are slowly waking up from their lethargy and are beginning to evince more than ordinary interest in our local companies. With the Association that has now been formed of all the Indian Insurance Companies in Bombay and with the active help and co-operation of various bodies representing Indian trade and commerce, Indian insurance companies will be making a big bid for capturing a legitimate share of the insurance business that is available in our own country.

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT.

It is hoped that every patriotic Indian will extend his unreserved support to his own national concerns. When once the Government realise that the people of the country are solidly behind an industry, then it is only a question of time to get the necessary legislation passed. This has happened in several countries in respect to the insurance industry, (notably in Japan, Chili and Argentine) in which countries, Government legislation was introduced favourable to domestic companies after the people began to show complete faith in such companies. The present, considered from all points of view, is the most opportune time for the leading industrialists in India to show their confidence in these Indian insurance companies, and we hope that such support will not be withheld.

BURMA SEA PASSENGERS ACT.

VICEROY WITHHOLDS ASSENT.

DELHI, Feb. 24.

The Viceroy has withheld assent to the Burma Sea Passengers' Act. In doing so, His Excellency observes that the disability imposed by the Act, would fall for the most part on Indians proceeding to Burma from places in British India and that the Act embodies a principle of taxation which His Excellency is unable to approve.—A. P.

BENGAL AND MESTON SETTLEMENT

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

Prsiding over the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on Friday, the out-going President Mr. B. E. G. Eddis said it was to be hoped that one of the results of the evidence laid before the Simon Commission would be to convince them of the necessity of a revision in favour of Bengal of the terms of the Meston Settlement.—A. P.

PANTHER RUNS AMOK AT TRIVENDUM.

SEVERAL PERSONS MAULED

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

News is received here of an exciting encounter with a panther which invaded the Main Road of the town near Trivandrum. A pariah was attacked and his cries brought the neighbouring people. The brute dashed into the crowd and badly mauled two. It was fired at with a country gun. The shot, however, missed [illegible] fired [illegible]

beast and was proving unequal for the man, when another person rushed to the rescue. He threw a large creeper round the neck of the panther and throttled it. The carcase was taken in a procession through the town and all the people manj[illegible] have been taken [illegible]

WHEN DREAMS COME TRUE

(Continued from Page 6.)

mint chewing gum could be almost unnoticeable in a crowd?

An early morning walk is full of discoveries. The barber at work squatting knee to knee with his client who holds the mirror; sweepers sweeping with flat stiff brooms, soldiers drilling. The reflections in the waters of Back Bay. The two arms of land. Malabar Hill and Colaba stretching around the bay till one thinks of the astrologer's embracing mother sign for Cancer. Bombay however is governed, the Western astrologers say, by the noble Leo. You can see the tamed and captive lion in Victoria gardens, and the untamed one down by the Gate of India.

It is hard enough to tell English people what America is like. Impossible to tell of India. Photograph all you want and still you don't succeed. A coloured cinema would give life and movement, but from the outside only. Records of Indian music might help some, once you could get them to listen. But just there is the difficulty with anything new or strange. At first it needs sights and scents to help it find an entrance. But once accepted Eastern music interprets the East. While Western music makes the present beautiful, Eastern music tells a little of the present, expresses its moods of gaitey and of yearning, while all the time the undercurrent tells of the accumulated experience of generations and generations of the past and of the garnered wisdom of the centuries.

The dream of coming to India has come true. But now I am here can I see it in any other way than as a cinema show, or a concert, or a church service? That something stirring, spiritual, deep and strong? Can I get any nearer to it than I did in a quiet moment in England.

I will remember Edward Carpenter's words

"Do not hurry: have faith.

The sportsman does not say, I will start a hare at the corner of this field, or I will shoot a turkey-buzzard at the foot of that tree,

But he stands indifferent and waits on emergency, and so makes himself master of it.

So do you stand indifferent, and by faith make yourself master of your life.

For all things are possible, yet at any one time and place only one thing is possible;

And all things are good, yet at any one time and place can you extract the good only from that which is before you."

And the words of another English mystic, "Despise not the prayer of thy neighbour; but, in every place seek the door wherby thou too mayest enter. It may be, that, of his prayer and thine, a word shall be born that shall shake the world."

MR. AND MRS THURTLE VISIT TITAGARH

TO SEE ACTUAL LABOUR CONDITIONS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Mr. and Mrs. Thurtle visited Titagarh to see the actual condition under which the labourers of mills lived and examined the huts of the coolie lines and the sanitary arrangements, and enquired into the question of wages. Mr. Thurtle addressing a mass meeting of the jute workers, asked them to realise the importance of trade unionism for the improvement of their condition.

Mrs. Thurtle said that the workers must educate their wives who must have their own unions too. The Indian labourers, she said were part of the world labour and must help the Western labourers in their struggle.—Free Press.

LABOUR EMANCIPATION THROUGH TRADE UNIONS.

MR. THURTLE'S ADVICE TO CALCUTTA WORKERS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

"I hope that a time will come before long when India might be a free nation" thus said Mr. Thurtle, the Labour Member of Parliament in conveying the warmest fraternity of the British Labour to the people of India at a mass labour meeting held this evening at the Maidan when Mr. Subash Chandra Bose presided. Continuing, Mr. Thurtle said that for the interest of the Working Classes of the World, the workers should have to take charge of the world's affairs and need not bother of the League of Nations and should start Trade Union organisations all the world over for the emancipation. He advised India to continue a campaign for the freedom with a united front. The problem of the workers of India was the same problem of the workers of Great Britain and other countries of the world, and in their struggle the Indian workers had sympathy and good-wishes of the workers of Britain.—Free Press.

VIRAMGAUM CORDON

PASSENGERS' AND VILLAGERS' TALES OF WOES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb 20.

The imposition of the well-known Viramgam Cordon on the land frontier in Dhanchuka Dholka and Viramgam Taluka began to be felt only last month.

Complaints from individual villages reached the last annual session of the Dholka Taluka Agriculturist Assosiation whereupon it was decided to hold a special session of the Association at Gandi. The Association made arrangements for a tour in the Cordon villages and invited press representatives to join the tour to see the conditions for themselves.

TERROR AMONG VILLAGERS.

A party of press representatives accordingly toured and visited half a dozen villages in company with Mr. Amritlal Sheth and Mr. Dayabhai Patel, talked with villagers, Customs Chowkidars, the Custom Clerk at the Custom bungalow examined the Cordon line and saw all the arrangements. The party was surprised to learn from the Custom sentinels themselves that all the traffic was closed usually after sunset and not allowed before sunrise. The line had so fallen that some villages have got most of their fields on the other side of the Cordon so that though they may desire to go from Ahmedabad side to the other side of the Cordon with their bullocks and carts for agriculture purposes, are not allowed to do so before sunrise. This entails fifty percent more expenses, and still does not give full work. This system has spread wide-spread terror among the villagers.

MARRIAGE PARTY ANNOYED.

This stoppage of traffice has gone so far that in one case the bridegroom's party intending to reach the bride's place after seven in the evening was not allowed to go to the bride's place in time. Permission came only after two in the morning and that too for only the bridegroom and one companion, after the time fixed for marriage had already passed. In another case the whole marriage party was forced to pass the night outside the Cordon Gate so that four men caught cold, one of whom expired and whose 12th day's mourning party was witnessed by the press representatives.

Custom sentinels further informed the press representtives that they had orders to search passengers and carts passing both sides and that they did as they pleased. Sore stories of harassment narrated by the villagers are many and varied, the 99 percent of the victims are British Indian subjects. The representives saw some villages where the Cordon line falls within two British villages resulting in stopping the export or import of even ghee and grains.

"A SOUND COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT"

MR. ERIC DUNSTAN ON BROADCASTING IN INDIA

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

Mr. Eric Dunstan, General Manager, Indian Broadcasting Company, who left for England by s.s. "Rajputana" to-day made the following statement to the Associated Press: "I am going home very unexpectedly to endeavour to interest the British wireless manufacturers in the provision of further capital to put broadcasting on a firm basis once and for all. I believe that broadcasting must succeed in India but it must be given a fair chance to do so which it has not yet had, death, as I feel it must be on the proposed new basis of reduced hours of transmission and reduced programmes, my Board have most generously granted me two months' leave to proceed home and try to convince the British Manufacturers that broadcasting in India is not merely an absolute necessity for the development of the country but also a sound commercial investment."—A. P.

JAPANESE WOMEN'S UNIVERS EXHIBITION

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

The Hon. Secretary, Greater India Society writes:—

The Japan Women's University will celebrate its 25th anniversary and hold an exhibition in April, 1928. The object of the Exhibition is to show the work of modern women in all countries of the world in its various phases—literature, art, science, politics economics, education music, religion, social service etc.—Free Press.

AMALGAMATED NEWSPAPERS

MINISTER TRANSFERS INTERESTS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

The Hon. Sir P. C. Mitter, Minister to the Bengal Government, states: "With the concurrence of my principals, I have transferred all interests that I had purchased in the Amalagamated Newspapers, Ltd. ("The Bengalee" and "The New Empire") to Mr. R. S. Sarma, C.I.E., who has long been connected with these papers."

It is understood that Mr. Sarma will be the Managing Editor of the papers.—A.P.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate today passed orders dismissing the petition filed by Mr. K. K. Pokker questioning the legality of the order on the general public under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code passed as a sequel to the

RELAYS SPOILT BY OSCILLATORS

AN APPEAL TO OWNERS OF SHORT WAVE SETS

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

The Indian Broadcasting Company communicates the following for publication:—

The Indian Broadcasting Company very much regret that the relays by their Bombay Station on Tuesday and Thursday last of the Dutch Short-wave Station P. C. J. J., were again spoilt by Oscillators. Had it not been for a person, or persons trying to pick up P. C. J. J. direct, and operating their sets in such a way that they were heterodyning P. C. J. J., quite a good relay would have been possible.

AN APPEAL TO OWNERS OF SHORT-WAVE SETS.

The Indian Broadcasting Company appeal to all owners of Short-wave sets to refrain from experimenting with them during the time that they themselves are attempting to relay, or listening with a view to gauging signal strength, that is, for half-an-hour following the end of the ordinary evening transmissions on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

This appeal is made in the interests of those who cannot afford, or work valve-sets capable of receiving P. C. J. J., or other long distance stations direct, as the object of the Indian Broadcasting Company in relaying is to make such transmissions available to owners of even the simplest sets, including Crystal sets.

The Indian Broadcasting Company feel that they are asking a very small thing, as P. C. J. J. transmits for four hours on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and for three hours on Saturdays, so that there is plenty of opportunity for experimenters to try their hand at times other than those when relays are in progress.

A NEIGHBOURLY DUTY.

It should not be forgotten that it is one of the conditions on the back of a wireless licence that the set be not operated in such a way as to cause interference to one's neighbours. A set, when allowed to oscillate, can cause interference over a very large area. Possibly this fact is not realised by experimenters. Now that attention has been called to this matter the Indian Broadcasting Company hope that experimenters will play the game and not, through selfishness, ruin the pleasure of thousands of other people.—A. P.

BURMA COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

PEOPLE'S PARTY WALK OUT

RANGOON, Feb. 24.

At 4-30 p.m. the President called on U Kyaw Dun (Independent) to move his resolution relating to the Simon Commission.

U Pu leader of the People's Party rose to a point of order and wanted to offer a personal explanation but he was overruled on the ground that his remarks dwelt on the resolution before it was moved. U. Pu intimated that that his party would have nothing to do with the Commission. U. Pu then left the House followed by his party.

U Kyaw Dun then moved his motion which ran, "This council has full confidence in the Statutory Commission and resolves to co-operate with it".

Mr. C. H. Campagnac (Anglo-Indian) supported the motion.

Saw Hla Aung (Independent) did not agree with the first part of the motion but agreed to tendering evidence before the Commission.

The Finance Member protested against the discourtesy to the chair and the House shown by the members of the People's Party in leaving the House in an unmannerly fashion.

The motion was passed without any dissentient voice.

Earlier during the day the debate on Mr. Munshi's nominal out (moved yesterday) was resumed, but eventually the motion was withdrawn.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow which is the last day for demands for grants.—A. P.

BURMA COUNCIL

RANGOON, Feb. 25.

At the Burma Legislative Council, the members of the Peoples Party who walked out yesterday were present to-day, but they were a few in number. After interpellations, Mr. S. Tyabji, a member of the Peoples Party, wanted to make a statement regarding the reference made to his Party yesterday during the debate on the Simon Commission in the absence of the Party from the House, but he was ruled out of order by the President.

Eight motions for reductions under various heads in the Home Member's demands for grants were disposed of today, two being lost and the rest withdrawn. The Council adjourned till Monday, which will be the last day of the present session and will be devoted to

CAPT. HINKLER PASSES NIGHT UNDER A WIND-MILL.

KINGS MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Rugby.—Yesterday's report that Captain Hinkler had made a forced landing outside Cloncurry while on his way to his mother's home at Bandaberg, was not confirmed. Two hours after he left Port Darwin, Captain Hinkler was sighted at Katherine, and nothing further was heard of him until to-day. Anxiety for his safety had grown, and a search by aeroplanes was being organised. Then, at a late hour to-day, the news was received that he had arrived safely at Camooweal. Captain Hinkler related that he landed near a windmill near Brunette Downs station last night, owing to darkness, and a severe dust storm. He slept under the windmill until daylight, and then flew to Alexandria Station for breakfast and then to Camooweal. He experienced a trying time because of contrary wind. He proposes to resume his flight to Bundaberg to-morrow.

Mr. McCormack, Premier or Queensland, has arranged for an escort of aeroplanes to accompany him on the last stage of the flight to Bundaberg. Arrangements are being made for Captain Hinkler to land on the Flemington race course on the occasion of his visit to Melbourne, which is to be made in conjunction with an aviation display.

KING'S MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION.

H. M. the King has sent a personal message of congratulation to Captain Hinkler through Lord Stonehaven, the Governor-General of Australia.—B. O. W.

FRESH FETTERS ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

STATEMENT IN PUNJAB COUNCIL

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

At question time in the Punjab Legislative Council to-day, Mr. Manoharlal, the Education Minister, informed the House that the Ministry of Education had not issued a circular-letter calling upon the Managing Committee of educational institutions not to take part in politics, and not to permit any political meetings to be held in their premises, under penalty of losing their grants-in-aid. A new provision had been added to the education code, the scope of which had been misunderstood. The new clause added nothing substantial to the existing provisions of the Code, but placed agitation exciting feelings of enmity against any section or sections of His Majesty's subjects on a par with agitation exciting feelings of disloyalty or disaffection against the Government.

Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency, the Finance Member, presented the budget estimates of the Punjab for the year 1928-29. The ordinary revenue is estimated at 11,22 lakhs, which is 19 lakhs higher than the revised estimate for 1927-28. Increases in receipts are expected from irrigation, and excise, and under the heads "Medical and Public Health". The expenditure is placed at 11,69 lakhs. The total revenue expenditure had increased by a crore since 1921.

TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS.

Referring to the provision under the head "Education" the Finance Member said that for the first time, while literally providing for the maintenance of existing facilities for education and expansion in backward areas, definite provision had also been separately made under the subhead "Compulsion" for 450 teachers for the conversion of 400 primary schools into lower middle schools, and of 40 lower middle schools into upper middle schools. Under "Agriculture" provision was made for proceeding with the five-year programme for research into important crops and crop diseases, and for the development of seed farms. Under industries the main features were the scheme for improving inspection of buildings and equipment of industrial schools, and the project for establishing a modern, efficient sugar factory in the Punjab.

After referring certain draft amendments to the Council's standing orders to a Select Committee, the Council adjourned till the 29th.—A. P.

ORIENTAL INFORMATION BUREAU

SHAUKAT USMANI'S ENTERPRISE

As there is absolutely very scanty information about Eastern countries. Mr Shaukat Usmani is organising an Oriental Information Bureau (which will be the Eastern Section of the National Research and Publicity Institute) with its Headquarters at Delhi.

The object of this Bureau is to impart true information about countries like Afghanistan, Persia, Turkistan, Caucasus, Turkey, Arabia and Egypt.

The Bureau will also undertake to present the translations of the most important news from the papers of those countries.

Further particulars can be had of Mr.

A GHASTLY TRAGEDY

DEATH BY SUFFOCATION

The adjourned inquest touching the deaths of Mariambi (30) and her child aged three years was concluded before the City Coroner on Sunday.

The tragic deaths occurred under rather extraordinary circumstances. On the morning of the 16th instant the deceased were found dead in their room in the Rangari's Chawl at Dadar where they were staying with two male members of the family. It appeared from the evidence before Jury that on the night of the 15th instant all the members of the family retired at about 11 p.m. after supper. They had closed all the doors and windows of the room and had kept a naked kerosene oil lamp burning. There was no passage for air in the room. They had also kept a fire burning in the room as it was very cold that night. The deceased were found dead the next morning while the male members were found unconscious. They were removed to the hospital.

The Jury returned a verdict of death by suffocation by the accidental accumulation of carbonic acid in the room in which the deceased had been sleeping, the ing no ventilation.

BOMBAY LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE

SIR GULAM HUSEIN OPENS IT

Before a small gathering, Sir Gulam-husein Hidayatullah, the Minister for Local Self-Government performed the ceremony of opening the Bombay branch of the Local Self-Government Institute at the Sanitary Institute Hall, Princess Street, on Sunday evening. Among those present were Sir Currimbhai Ibrahim, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai and others.

BARODA HINDU WOMEN MEETING.

TO CONSIDER RIGHTS OF INHERITANCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Feb. 25.

Consequent upon the Baroda State's resolution to appoint a Committee to consider the question of amending the Hindu law of the State in order to entitle Hindu women to the right of inheritance, a public meeting of the Hindu women of Baroda will be held here at the Maharaja Theatre on Tuesday next to voice the feelings of their sex on the question. Mrs. Sharda Sumant Mehta will preside over the meeting.

PRINCE PRATAPSINH GAEKWAD.

TO MARRY MISS SHANTABAI GHORPADE

From Our Correspondent.

BARODA, Feb.

It is understood the marriage of Prince Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad, the heir-apparent to the throne of Baroda, with Miss Shantadevi Ghorpade will come off in April. His Highness the Maharaja will sail for England after the marriemony.

GUJARAT BOARDING HOUSES CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent

AMRELI, Feb. 23.

The second session of the Gujarat Boarding Houses' Conference will be held here on 27th, 28th and 29th instant under the presidentship of Sjt. Dattatrefa B. Kalelkar, the Principal of the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta of Bombay has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Railways in Kathiawad have decided to give return tickets to the delegates and visitors to the Conference at concession rates.

QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT

FIXTURE FOR 1928 ARRANGED

It is understood the fixture for the matches in the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament for 1928 has been arranged, and the matches will be played on the undermentioned dates:—

December 1, 2, 3 (Saturday, Sunday and Monday), Parsis vs. Hindus.

December 4, 5, 6 (Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday), Europeans vs. Muslims.

December 8, 9, 10 and 11 (Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday), the Final.

From the above it will be seen that for the first time in the history of the Quadrangular contests matches have been arranged and will be played on Sundays. The Committee have wisely resolved on this, as it will surely lead to better pro- [illegible] in gate-money.

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UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN.

PROPOSAL TO SEND MEN TO DOMINIONS.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Rugby.—The House of Commons today passed the second reading of a private bill, the object of which is to extend the benefits of the Empire Settlement Act. Mr. Somerville (Conservative) who moved the second reading, urged the necessity of giving more encouragement to the spirit of adventure of the young men of this country. He said we ought to be sending out to to the Dominions yearly two or three hundred thousand men instead of the present average of 50 to 60 thousand.

UNEMPLOYMENT & EMIGRATION.

Mr. Amery, the Dominions Secretary said the Government endorsed the second reading of the bill wit hsome reservations He deprecated the idea involved in the bill of using the unemployment benefit for the assistance of emigration. He said it was only men likley to succeed that we ought to encourage to go overseas. The mere fact of men being unemployed, was not in itself any argument why we should run the risk of exchanging unemployment in this country with home surroundings with unemployment in unfamiliar surroundings. A great deal of hesitation and restricted attitude towards Empire settlement which was shown overseas, particularly in some Dominions, was due to the idea that we were trying to get rid of people who were not wanted here in order to let them take their chance of sinking or swimming overseas.

A DOMESTIC PROBLEM.

Unemployment was our own domestic problem, which we had got to solve on our own lines by finding a true balance of industry, and readjusting the occupations of our population. We were not asking the Dominions to help us to solve our own problems. What we were doing in the Empire Settlement, was in a spirit of willing co-operation and not under a policy of trying to get the major advantage. The need of the Dominions for more population was greater than our need of reducing our population. While we should benefit from it, the country to which the migrant went, should benefit even more. Mr. Amery recalled that the Empire Settlement Act came into force in 1922. In the first three years, the average number of persons assisted to migrate was 40,000, and in 1926-27, the number was over 64,000. Taking all the circumstances of these years into account, he thought they had not done so badly.—B. O. W.

BYE-ELECTION AT ILFORD

A CONSERVATIVE SUCCESS

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Rugby.—The bye-election at Ilford caused by the death of Sir Frederick Wise, resulted as follows:—Sir George Hamilton (Conservative) 18,269 votes, Mr. Comyns-Carr (Liberal) 13,621, Mr. Degruchy (Labourite) 8,922. The figures at the last election were:—Sir F. Wise (Conservative) 22,825, Mr. Chater (Labour) 8,460, Mr. Morris (Liberal) 7,780. The big increase in the Liberal vote, may be attributed in some measure to the personality of Mr. Comyns-Carr who is King's Counsel and one of the most promising men at the bar. In Liberal circles, however, the result following the recent Liberal success at Lancaster, is regarded with great satisfaction as further evidence of Liberal revival.—B. O. W.

SUCCESS OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

KING'S CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Rugby.—In a congratulatory message to the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, H. M. the King, who, with the Queen, visited the British industries fair there on Thursday, refers to the fair having grown from small beginnings, ten years ago, to the remarkable exhibition of British products which it is to-day. Complimenting the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on its courage and initiative, His Majesty adds: "There could be no better example of British enterprise than two annual fairs in London and Birmingham."—B. O. W.

CROSS WORDS ERRATA

For clue No. 26 Across read UNDER THIS WORD (abbr. Curt). Vide "Bombay Chronicle," dated 13-2-28.

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LEPROSY IN INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

SUGGESTIONS FOR REDUCING DISEASE

LONDON, Feb. 24.

At an annual meeting of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association held at India Office, Viscount Chelmsford presiding, emphasised the need of the Association to provide a clearing house of information and also to assist many parts of the Empire which unlike India were not in a position to work out their own salvation. The work of the Association showed that the leprosy census had been grossly understated. It was now believed that there were between half a million and a million lepers in the Empire.

LEPROSY IN INDIA AND AFRICA.

Sir Edward Gait, Chairman of the Executive, stated that arrangements had been made for a deputation of doctors from all parts of India to undergo a course of training in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy in Calcutta, thereby widely diffusing a knowledge of the subject. One result of it would be that the British doctor visiting India would have acquainted himself with leprosy work and would be returning home having diagnosed several early cases of leprosy in his own patients. The enquiries about South Africa showed that leprosy was even more prevalent there relatively than in India; for instance, in Nigeria a population of 18,000,000 had 90,000 lepers.

SUGGESTION FOR REDUCING DISEASE.

Sir Leonard Rogers emphasised that the treatment of out-patients would eventually reduce the disease greatly. In India 60 out-patients could be treated for the cost of segregating one. An early treatment cleared up the patient before he became infective. The leading authorities in Calcutta and the Philippines had now agreed that an early case was curable. He expressed an opinion that six monthly examination for over five years of households would bring into contact all the lepers and would result in the detection of eighty per cent of the probable infections.—Reuter's Special.

ITALIAN MINISTER AT VIENNA TO BE RECALLED

SEQUEL TO PROTESTS IN AUSTRIAN CHAMBER

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Rome.—A special edition of the "Giornale D'Italia" gives currency to the report that Signor Mussolini has decided to recall the Italian Minister, at Vienna, a foregoing step being the sequal to the protests in the Austrian Chamber against the alleged oppression of the Austrian minority in South Tyrol. Chancellor Doctor Seipel made a fiery appeal to Italy and the world in this regard.—Reuter.

RECALL OF ITALIAN MINISTER

NO CAUSE FOR BREACH OF ITALO-AUSTRIAN RELATION

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Vienna.—The recall of the Italian Minister is believed in Parliamentary circles to be chiefly to enable him to inform Sig. Mussolini more closely as regards the Austrian attitude on the South Tyrol question and no anxiety is felt concerning any breach of Italo-Austrian relations.

It is argued that Chancellor Seipel's speech in Parliament was strictly within proper limits for a discussion of international questions, and that Italy has no reason to feel that its national honour is affected.—Reuter.

ITALIAN MINISTER INFORMS CHANCELLOR

PROCEEDING TO ROME TO PRESENT HIS ADDRESS

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Vienna.—The Italian Minister called on and informed the Chancellor that acting on telegraphic instructions from the Italian Government, he was proceeding to Rome to present his report.—Reuter.

Rugby.—Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Minister of Labour, speaking at Birmingham, declared that the Government hoped to extend their safe-guarding of industries policy.—B. O. W.

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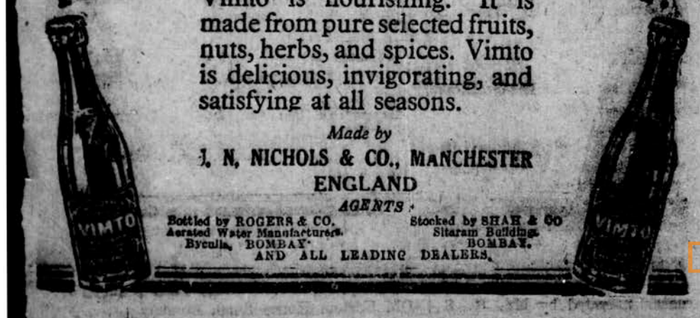

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ABOLITION OF EXPORT DUTY ON HIDES

UPPER INDIA COMMERCE CHAMBER OPPOSED

TRADE AND INDUSTRY IN PAST YEAR

CAWNPORE, Feb. 24.

A review of trade and industry during the past year was made by Mr. A. L. Carnegie, President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce at the Chambers annual general meeting held here to-day. At the outset, Mr. Carnegie observed that it was the policy of their Chamber and of the Associated Chambers as well to hold aloof from politics as far as that might be possible, but the increasing and insidious attempts which were being made to introduce unfair racial discrimination as regards trade and commerce by legislative action necessitated eternal vigilance on the part on their representatives in the legislatures.

EXPORT DUTY ON HIDES.

Proceeding he said that the Chamber opposed Governments proposal to abolish the export duty on raw hides and substitute a cess mainly on the grounds that the advantage to the exporter of raw hides by the removal of the duty would be to some extent counterbalanced by the disadvantages to the tanning industry and that there were doubts whether there would be any appreciable benefit at any rate in many parts of India to the primary producer. The year had seen a very great increase in raw hide prices causing grave anxiety. This increase had been due to a world shortage of hides and an increase in the uses of leather.

DEPRESSION IN COTTON INDUSTRY.

Turning to the cotton industry Mr. Carnegie observed that it was passing through a period of a severe trial, and the outlook at the moment was quite depressing. The result of the Indian Tariff Board enquiry was most disappointing to the manufacturers and renewed efforts made by the Bombay Millowners Association which had this chambers support had so far not met with any successes. The imports of the American 1927 crop gave early promise of ample supplies but the occurrence of unprecedented floods gradually reduced the figure to the normal crop. The accumulation of raw cotton stock at Bombay was depressing the market which in turn had an adverse effect on the textile industry generally.

SUGAR TRADE.

Mr. Carnegie then reviewed the sugar trade. He observed that the year opened with a prospect of the comparatively high prices being maintained for some considerable time but the continuance of unsettled conditions in China and the financial difficulties of certain Japanese sugar trading houses depressed the prices for Java sugar, and this had an immediate effect on the price in India.—A. P.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.

If to-day is your birthday, you are destined to be, at least in your early career upto the time you are gifted with a couple of brats, a back-bencher in the world's assembly, and will speak or do a little rarely, just to justify your existence like some of our worthy M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s, as, for instance, on Friday last in the debate on the Railway Board's administration which is certainly not above board, some back-benchers thought it a good opportunity to air local grievances. But, as years roll on, and your "green cocoanut" on your shoulders becomes 'pucca' and hard, and you are able to mind your P's and Q's and dote your eyes on roses of your T (town) you will be one of the front-benchers, a leading light—shedding light of .1000 candle-power! Very probably, you will form several parties in politics which will last as long as many of those that were formed in Bombay and India sometime ago. You possess good looks. The back of your head is certainly like that of Julius Caesar, and that lends added (apothecary's, not avoirdupois) weight to your dignity. In good old days of your back-benching, you were sociable and approachable, but having come into limelight (of the candle power stated above) you will be, like the Bull Dog in the poster of a videshi manufacturer of beer and porter, "unapproachable." You are generous, lavish in your hospitality (specially to the members of the opposite sex); but your besetting sin, viz., "I am right, you are wrong, your mem sab is wrong, the whole world is wrong" spirit will undo your good actions, and make you a fit object of ridicule like some imperial subjantawalas, alias Bourbons.

BERAR COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE

CHIEF OBJECT OF THE MOVEMENT

PRESIDENT'S SUGGESTIONS TO GOVT.

YEOTMAL, Feb. 25.

The fourth session of the Berar Co-operative Conference commenced this morning in the Town Hall, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar presiding. Mr. B. H. Jatkar, chairman of the Reception Committee, suggested that land mortgage banks, re-organisation of societies and active monetary support by the Government were essential for the further progress of the movement.

Mr. Bhopatkar, in his presidential address repudiated the accusation that the Indian agriculturist was a prodigal and that his chronic indebtedness was due to his ever living beyond his means. In Mr. Bhopatkar's opinion the co-operative movement was not a spontaneous one, and had not sprung out of the present mental ant educational equipment of the rural classes. He deprecated emphatically the tendency for guaging the strength of the movement by the increase in the number of societies and stressed the need for Government spending enough money on propaganda work among the rural population.

PRESIDENT'S SUGGESTION.

The president suggested that there should be co-ordination of the work of various departments of Government in their bearings on the movement, and he also urged the ascertainment of the indebtedness of agriculturists after a thorough investigation, the establishment of land mortgage banks, the starting of schools and colleges for training co-operative workers, and the constitution of a cadre of co-operative service. He said that the Government should impose a condition upon the Reserve Bank and all other banks thriving under Government patronage, to set apart a portion of their capital to be utilised for the purposes of the co-operative movement at little or no interest.

CHIEF OBJECT OF COOPERATION.

Concluding he said that the financial benefits accruing from the movement were secondary in relation to the building of the moral fibre of the masses, which was the chief end of co-operation.

The conference is in session. Resolutions will be discussed to-morrow.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SENATE MEETING

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

A reference to the lathi-al incident of February 3rd was made at the Senate meeting to-day, when a member enquired of the Vice-Chancellor as to what communication and answers if any he had received from the Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor promised to issue a communique. The Senate appointed a Committee to consider the feasibility of providing a suitable playground for schools and colleges in Bengal.

Some heat was imported into the Senate debate to-day when the question of principle was re-opened whether practising lawyers who were also lecturers in the Law College should be appointed lecturers in the post graduate department.—Free Press.

TEA GARDEN SHARES

STRONGEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENT.

Strongest and safest investment now-a-days is only in Tea Shares. On the average during the last five years cotton and jute industries have managed to declare a dividend of only 15% while the Tea Companies in India declared dividend ranging from 15% to 350% (average 80%). The following table will show the paid up capital in the four principal industries in India :—

Name of Industries	Paid Up Capital
Tea Industry—	Rs. 48,01,05,528/-
Cotton Mills	Rs. 44,65,78,125/-
Jute Mills	Rs. 20,71,01,460/-
Coal Mines.....	Rs. 14,57,61,720/-

We have come to know that some shares of the Lohar Valley Tea Co., Ltd. are still available at par and will be closed very shortly.

The Company is a promising one. New Nurseries are being prepared with the best Manipuri seeds of Messrs. Planters Stores & Agency Ltd. The Management have proposed to complete 300 acres at the end of 1929. Any one willing to purchase shares of the Company may apply to Messrs. Aryan Planters Agency, 219, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

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As you *breathe in* the agreeable medicinal fumes given off when a Peps tablet dissolves in the mouth, a unique healing and germicidal influence is extended deep into chest and lungs (which are never touched by liquid cough-mixtures).

The regular use of Peps on retiring will ensure healthy slumber undisturbed by coughing bouts. One Rupee, all medicine vendors.

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The hours you spend in sleep are meant by Nature actually to renew your complexion. Your skin is constantly changing. As the outer layer gets old and weatherbeaten, it should disappear and give place to the fresh, young skin which has been growing underneath. Unfortunately, modern conditions often interrupt this natural process, and that is why so many of our famous beauties use Mercolized Wax every night before they go to bed. A little Mercolized Wax gently rubbed in with the finger tips at bedtime assists Nature by dissolving away all the particles of old, worn out, dried-up skin, which otherwise would clog up the pores and smother the bright, young skin underneath. If you've never tried this Mercolized Wax treatment before, you'll be astonished at the difference even one night can make. It is so simple that you may not feel it can possibly do much, but just try it to-night and see for yourself. Simply ask any chemist for some pure Mercolized Wax and follow the directions he will give you on the jar.

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BOMBAY MONDAY FEBRUARY 27 1928

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COPERATIVE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

"INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BULLETIN":—The December 1927 issue of the journal, which is the official organ of the International Co-operative Alliance, contains an article on the remarkable progress of the Co-operative Insurance Society, Manchester which will be celebrating its Diamond Jubilee this month. The first office of the Society was situated in the Rochdale Pioneers' premises at Toad Lane and business was confined till 1886 to fire and fidelity insurance. Since then the Society has undertaken Life Assurance also and although it has always been profitable the progress made in that branch was at first exceedingly slow, owing to the failure to employ whole-time agents.

In 1904 the Directors introduced a scheme of free life assurance for members of co-operative societies. It has proved a most esteemable boon to many thousands in time of dire trouble, besides proving a very active stimulus to co-operative trading. The amount of money paid in chains to co-operative families under this scheme has reached the enormous sum of £6,000,000.

THE "MILLGATE MONTHLY":—The International Labour Organisation and its relations with the Co-operative Movemen form the subject of a very interesting article in the Nov. 1927 issue of the "Millgate Monthly". During its third session (October, 1921) the International Labour Conference adopted a resolution to the effect that the International Labour Office should give careful attention to the study of the different aspects of co-operation which are connected with the improvement of the economic and social conditions of the workers, and, for that purpose it should keep in touch with co-operative organisations and all those experienced in different forms of the movement. To give effect to this resolution a technical service was organised in the office entrusted with the task of collecting information on co-operation and keeping in touch with the co-operative organisations. The information thus collected has enabled the service to give to the development of the co-operative movement a fairly important place in the "International Labour Review" and in the "Industrial and Labour Information." Co-operators, however, were not satisfied with merely securing publicity for their movement. In 1920 the International Co-operative Alliance asked for the representation of co-operative Societies on the International Labour Conference. The governing body of the International Labour Office accepted the suggestion and wrote to the Governments of member States suggesting that they might nominate as one of the technical advisers they are entitled to attach to their delegates a representative of the co-operative societies and in subsequent sessions of the conference certain delegations, e.g., those of Bulgaria, Germany. Italy etc. have in fact included representatives of co-operative organisations as delegates or as technic. advisers.

"THE COUNTRYMAN":—The fourth issue of this review and miscellany of rural life, a quarterly published at Oxford since April last, contains a number of editorial notes on the present position of agriculture in England from which we in India have much to learn. A large part of agricultural land in England is below its productive capacity because of shortage of lime. An equally large proportion of land needs drainage and the journal calls on Government to move in the matter, for action on a large scale can only be taken by the State. The gains from liming and drainage, however, can only be reaped in the future but for immediate relief what the farmer needs is a sound system of credit and marketing. It will be news to many that in an advanced country like England this marketting of agricultural produce has been neglected to such an extent that there are certain streets in some provincial towns where thirty dairy men cater for about sixty customers. Happily, there is some evidence that the movement for intelligent agricultural combination is extending in England and Scotland. It is being increasingly realised that if the farmer has behind him a sound society for which he works, it could finance his purchases just as his merchant(or auctioneer) has done, but at a rate much more favourable to him. It seems as if in agricultural co-operation at any rate backward India has stolen a march over progressive England.

"THE PRODUCER":—Visual instructors and co-operators, and educationists who lay great store by visual instruction will be interested to learn that C. W. S. is shortly bringing out a film illustrating the story of co-operation. The new film is entitled "The Magic Basket" and will be illustrated with spectacular snapshots filmed in various C. W. S. factories. Glimpses of actual production will be shown, the finished product in each case being made a component of the contents of the housewife's shopping basket. The spectators will have a view of the interior of a co-operative store where the member is withdrawing her much-worshipped "divvy". She ultimately finds her way into the drapery department, where a new selection of co-operatives clothing gives her a new interest in the society of which she is a member.

"THE CO-OPERATIVE NEWS" (Sydney): Up in Boonah, Queensland, is the Fassifern Farmers' Co-operative Society.

It is a fine "all-purposes" society. Not only does it supply groceries to its members on the Rochdale principle, but in addition it supplies fodder, farm seeds, machinery, tractors, separators, milking machines, and its drapery and boot and shoe departments are well stocked. On the other hand, it sets out to purchase from its members th eproduce of their farms.

So farmer members of this society can do all their buying and selling through their own store, and thereby retain all the profits for themselves.

"CO-OPERATION" (New York):—Denmark is acclaimed on all hands as the classic ground of agricultural co-operation and her co-operative dairies and her egg sale societies are well-known. An article on "Co-operative Denmark" in the November issue of the above journal describes a phase of co-operative activity which few would dream of in the State of Denmark. Co-operating housing, to judge by the article, has made stupendous strides there. Copenhaeng is of particular interest because of its great Workers Co-operative Building Association with 10,000 members, 4,000 of whom are already living in the Association's own buildings. There are apartment houses and also single and double houses. The newest group is composed chiefly of the small one or two-family houses, altogether accommodating 140 families. The vsitor walks through winding streets among these homes, everyone of which is banked on all sides with trees and flowers. The Association uses no threats nor force to compel the members to keep up these pretty gardens, each family takes pride in haying its own yard as good or a little better than that next door.

The single house costs about 3,500 dolrs. to build. The member pays 250 dollars of this amount and receives 4 per cent. interest annually. The Association borrows most of the reminder from Government at 2 1|2 per cent. interest. The member on taking possession receives a long tarm lease and pays 17 dollars a month rent for his six or seven room house and garden.

To-day the Housing Association not only builds, but it also owns its tile works, its carpentry, timber lands, its painting, stucco and carting departments. The building guilds do most of the actual work; and the distributive society has stores in every block or colony of houses. All this is the culmination of efforts launched only 15 years ago by 10 men who put in 10 dollers each and formed an association. They deserve a place by the side of the immortal Rochdale pioneers in the history of Co-operation.

"THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL OF INDIA":—"The pig is a hardy animal and will not be killed by a Government resolution," humourously remarked the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Agriculture while examining a Government witness. Fortunately, for him the Karnatak cultivator is equally sceptical of the efficiency of Government resolutions and looks to co-operation instead to save him from the depredations of the wild pigs. The story of co-operative fencing societies in the Karnatak narrated by Mr. S. S. Salimath, Deputy Director of Agriculture makes very interesting reading. The cost of fencing a single holding would naturally be prohibitive but if a number of cultivators joined together to form a society and enclose a wide area the cost would be easily within their reach. As regards the advantages to be reached the following figures about 3 such societies organised in 1924 are very illuminating.

ANNUAL ADVANTAGES.

1. Produce of waste land now cultivated: Birwalli Rs. 1,250. Bendalgatti Rs. 575. Astgatti Rs. 400.

2. Saving on cost of watching crop: Birwalli Rs. 1,194. Bendalgatti Rs. 704. Asgatti Rs. 601.

3. Reduction of actual damage: Birwalli Rs. 834. Bendalgatti Rs. 1,008. Astgatti Rs. 818.

Birwalli Total: Rs. 3,278, Bendagatti Rs. 2,587. Astagatti Rs. 1,819.

R. M. TALPADE.

G. B. S. ON MARRIAGE REFORM

SEX TENDENCIES X-RAYED

PROBLEM OF POPULATION

MATRIMONY AS A CULT

In the latest issue of John O' London's Weekly George Bernard Shaw contributes an illuminating article on the Reform of Marriage, wherein he analyses and refutes many of the pet theories regarding matrimony. The following are extracts from the article.

The reform of marriage will be a very splendid and very hazardous adventure for the Prime Minister who takes it in hand. When its hour comes, what are the points the Cabinet will have to take up?

THE QUESTION OF POPULATION.

First, it will have to make up its mind as to how many people we want in the country. If we want less than at present, we must ascertain how many less; and if we allow the reduction to be made by the continued operation of the present sterilization of marriage, we must settle how the process is to be stopped when it has gone far enough. But if we desire to maintain the population at its present figure, or to increase it, we must take immediate steps to induce people of moderate means to marry earlier and to have more children. There is less urgency in the case of the very poor and the very rich. They breed recklessly: the rich because they can afford it, and the poor because they cannot afford the precautions by which the artisans and the middle classes avoid big families. Nevertheless the population declines, because the high birth-rate of the very poor is counterbalanced by a huge infant-mortality in the slums, whilst the very rich are also the very few, and are becoming sterilized by the spreading revolt of their women against excessive childbearing—sometimes against any childbearing.

This last cause is important. It cannot be removed by any economic readjustment. If every family were provided with £10,000 a year to-morrow, women would still refuse more and more to continue bearing children until they are exhausted whilst numbers of others are bearing no children at all. Even if every woman bearing and rearing a valuable child received a handsome series of payments, thereby making motherhood a real profession as it ought to be, the number of women able or willing to give more of their lives to gestation and nursing than three or four children would cost them might not be very large if the advance in social organization and conscience indicated by such payments involved also the opening up of other means of livelihood to women. And it must be remembered that urban civilization itself, in so far as it is a method of evolution (and when it is not this, it is simply a nuisance), is a sterilizing process as far as numbers go. It is harder to keep up the supply of elephants than of sparrows and rabbits; and for the same reason it will be harder to keep up the supply of highly-cultivated men and women than it now is of agricultural labourers. Bees get out of this difficulty by a special system of feeding which enables a queen bee to produce 4,000 eggs a day whilst the other females lose their sex altogether and become workers supporting the males in luxury and idleness until the queen has found her mate, when the queen kills him and the quondam females kill all the rest (such at least are the accounts given by romantic naturalists of the matter).

THE RIGHT TO MOTHERHOOD.

This system certainly shows a much higher development of social intelligence than our marriage system; but if it were physically possible to introduce it into human society it would be wrecked by an opposite and not less important revolt of women: that is, the revolt against compulsory barrenness. In this two classes of women are concerned: those who, though they have no desire for the presence or care of children, nevertheless feel that motherhood is an experience necessary to their complete psychical development and understanding of themselves and others, and those who, though unable to find or unwilling to entertain a husband, would like to occupy themselves with the rearing of children. My own experience of discussing this question leads me to believe that the one point on which all women are in furious secret rebellion against the existing law is the saddling of the right to a child with the obligation to become the servant of a man. Adoption, or the begging or buying or stealing of another woman's child, is no remedy; it does not provide the supreme experience of bearing the child. No political constitution will ever succeed or deserve to succeed unless it includes the recognition of an absolute right to sexual experience, and is untainted by the Pauline or romantic view of such experience as sinful in itself. And since this experience in its fullest sense must be carried in the case of women to the point of childbearing, it can only be reconciled with the acceptance of marriage with the child's father by legalizing polygyny, because there are more adult women in the country than men. Now though polygyny prevails throughout the greater part of the British Empire and is as practicable here as in India, there is a good deal to be said against it, and still more to be felt. However, let us put our feelings aside for a moment, and consider the question politically.

MONOGAMY, POLYGYNY, AND POLYANDRY.

The number of wives permitted to a single husband or of husbands to a single wife under a marriage system is not an ethical problem: it depends solely on the proportion of the sexes in the population. If in consequence of a great war three-quarters of the men in this country were killed, it would be absolutely necessdry to adopt the Mohammedan allowance of four wives to each man in order to recruit the population. The fundamental reason for not allowing women to risk their lives in battle and for giving them the first chance of escape in all dangerous emergencies: in short, for treating their lives as more valuable than male lives, is not in the least a chivalrous reason, though men may consent to it under the illusion of chivalry. It is a simple matter of necessity; for if a large proportion of women were killed or disabled, no possible readjustment of our marriage law could avert the depopulation and consequent political ruin of the country, because a woman with several husbands bears fewer children than a woman with one, whereas a man can produuce as many families as he has wives. The natural foundation of the institution of monogamy is not any inherent viciousness in polygyny or polyandry, but the hard fact that men and women are born in about equal numbers. Unfortunately, we kill so many of our male children in infancy that we are left with a surplus of adult women which is sufficiently large to claim attention, and yet not large enough to enable every man to have two wives. Even if it were, we should be met by an economic difficulty. A Kaffir is rich in proportion to the number of his wives, because the women are the bread-winners. But in our civilization women are not paid for their social work in the bearing and rearing of children and the ordering of households: they are quartered on the wages of their husbands. At least four out of five of our men could not afford two wives unless their wages were nearly doubled. Would it not then be well to try unlimited polygyny; so that the remaining fifth could have as many wives apiece as they could afford? Let us see how this would work.

THE MALE REVOLT AGAINST POLYGYNY.

Experience shows that women do not object to polygyny when it is enstomary: on the contrary, they are its most ardent supporters. The reason is obvious. The question, as it presents itself in practice to a woman, is whether it is better to have, say, a whole share in a tenth-rate man or a tenth share in a first-rate man. Substitute the word Income for the word Man, and you will have the question as it presents itself economically to the dependent woman. The woman whose instincts are maternal, who desires superior children more than anything else, never hesitates. She would take a thousandth share, if necessary, in a husband who was a man in a thousand, rather than have some comparatively weedy weakling all to herself. It is the comparatively weedy weakling, left mateless by polygyny, who objects. Thus, it was not the women of Salt Lake City, nor even of America, who attacked Mormon polygyny. It was the men. And very naturally. On the other hand, women object to polyandry, because polyandry enables the best women to monopolize all the men, just as polygny enables the best men to monopolize all the women. That is why all our ordinary men and women are unanimous in defence of monogamy, the men because it excludes polygyny, and the women because it excludes polyandry. The women, left to themselves, would tolerate polygyny. The men, left to themselves, would tolerate polyandry. But polygyny would condemn a great many men, and holyandry a great many women, to the celibacy of neglect. Hence the resistance any attempt to establish unlimited polygyny always provokes, not from the best people, but from the mediocrities and the inferiors. If we could get rid of our inferiors and screw up our average quality until mediocrity ceased to be a reproach, thus making every man reasonably eligible as a father and every woman reasonably desirable as a mother, polygyny and polyandry would immediately fall into service disrepute, because monogamy is so much more convenient and economical that nobody would want to share a husband or wife if he (or she) could have a sufficiently good one all to himself (or herself). Thus it appears that it is the scarcity of husbands or wives of high quality that leads women to polygyny and men to polyandry, and that if this scareity were cured, monogamy, in the sense of having only one husband or wife at a time (facilities for changing are another matter), would be found satisfactory.

SUCCESS OF POLYGAMY?

If we are to make polygyny a success, we must limit it. If we have two women to every one man, we must allow each man only two wives. That is simple; but unfortunately our own actual proportion is, roughly, something like 1 1-11 women to 1 man. Now you cannot enact that each man shall be allowed 1 1-11 wives, or that each woman who cannot get a husband all to herself shall divide herself between eleven already married husbands. Thus there is no way out for us through polygyny. There is no way at all out of the present system of condemning the superfluous women to barrenness, except by legitimizing the children of women who are not married to the fathers.

Now the right to bear children without taking a husband could not be confined to women who are superfluous in the monogamic reckoning. There is the practical difficulty that although in our population there are about a million monogamically superfluous women, yet it is quite impossible to say of any given unmarried woman that she is one of the superfluous. And there is the difficulty of principle. The right to bear a child, perhaps the most sacred of all women's rights, is not one that should have any conditions attached to it except in the interests of race welfare. There are many women of admirable character, strong, capable, independent, who dislike the domestic habits of men; have no natural turn for mothering and coddling them; and find the concession of conjugal rights to any person under any conditions intolerable by their self-respect. Yet the general sense of the community recognizes in these very women the fittest people to have charge of children, and trusts them, as schoolmistresses and matrons of institutions, more than women of any other type when it is possible to procure them for such work. Why should the taking of a husband be imposed on these women as the price of their right to maternity? I am quite unable to answer that question.

OUR C. P. LETTER.

END OF TILAK SWARAJ CONTROVERSY?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 21.

A Mahomedan member of the C. P. Legislative Council writing to the Press expresses his amazement on reading the statement of Sir John Simon and says that those who had been against the boycott of the Royal Commission, since the very inception of the present agitation felt exceedingly sorry to discover that even an Englishman of Sir John's eminence is capable of treating Indians as simpletons. It will be remembered that when the No-Confidence motion on the Simon Commission was being discussed in the last session it was found that the Mahomedans were still undecided. The present change in the attitude is a welcome sign.

TILAK STATUE CONTROVERSY.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee at its last meeting approved of the report of the sub-committee appointed to tackle the Tilak Statue Controversy. It was resolved to request the Government to give the Nagarkhana which is situated close to the Town Hall to the Municipality for the purpose of constructing a big hall and a statue of Raghoji the First, failing which an equestrian statue of Raghoji should be erected in front of the Town Hall Garden. Thus Nagpur will have, at no distant date, two statues, one of the late Lokmanya Tilak and of Raghoji I. It is hoped that this decision of the Committee will be acceptable to the Non-Brahmins and the curtain will be rung down the unhappy controversy.

C P. BUDGET SESSION.

The business of the Budget session of the C. P. Legislative Council has been published. The session will last for 10 days. The budget will be presented on the 1st March while the discussion will take place on the two following days. As the Swarajist members will be attending the Council it will be a livelier meeting than the previous one.

A monthly review of politics, literature and society called "The Central India Review" will be published shortly at Nagpur under the editorship of Mr. Nirmal Chandra Banerji, Editor of "The Nagpur Mail." This will be first and the only magazine of its kind in the whole of the Central Provinces and Berar. The annual subscription has been fixed at Rs. 5. The office is located in the Agga Ram Garden, Boulevard Road.

SEQUEL TO DISMISSAL OF HEAD JOBBER.

500 WEAVERS STRIKE WORK

500 weavers of Pabani Mill struck work as a protest against the dismissal of the head jobber. The management having refused to re-instate the dismissed man, the weavers struck work on Saturday. The operatives resumed work in the afternoon on the management promising to consider their grievances.

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